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**NATIONAL
ROSE SOCIETY.**

THE

ROSE ©

ANNUAL

for

1911.

Notices to Members for 1911.

Subscriptions for 1911 will become due on May 1st next, when application will be made for them by the Hon. Secretary.

Subscriptions of New Members.—Those Members who joined the Society *at or after* the Society's Exhibition in the Royal Botanic Gardens on July 8th, 1910, and have already paid their subscription, are exempt from further payment until May 1st, 1912.

Three Shows will be held, the *Metropolitan Exhibition* in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on July 7th; the *Provincial Exhibition*, at Ulverston, on July 19th; and the *Autumn Rose Show* in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, on September 14th.

The **Admission Tickets** to the Shows will be sent to Members early in May, together with the book of "**Arrangements for 1911.**"

Members can purchase **extra Tickets** for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition at the following reduced rates, viz., Five-Shilling Tickets for 3s. 6d., and Half-Crown Tickets for 1s. 6d., if application be made to the Hon. Secretary, E. MAWLEY, Esq., Rosebank, Berkhamsted, Herts, *on or before July 5th.*

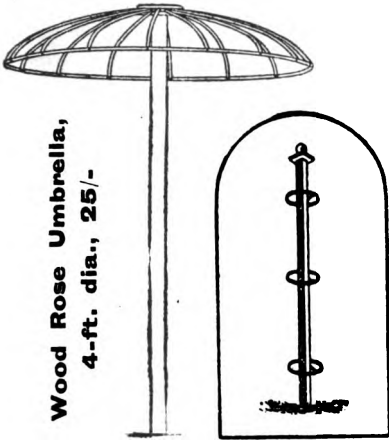
Members can purchase *extra copies* of the "**Enemies of the Rose,**" the "**Handbook on Pruning Roses,**" and the "**Official Catalogue of Roses**" for their friends, of the Hon. Secretary, for 2s. 6d. a copy (post free). They can also purchase *extra copies* of this **Rose Annual** for 2s. 6d. per copy (post free).

EDWARD MAWLEY,

MARCH, 1911.

Hon. Secretary.

IMPORTANT.—A copy of a new and revised edition of the "**OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF ROSES,**" and also of the "**HANDBOOK ON PRUNING ROSES,**" will be sent to each Member in the Autumn.



Wood Rose Umbrella,
4-ft. dia., 25/-

Rose Pillar,
8-ft. above ground, 4/3

IMPORTANT.

It is well known that iron structures are deleterious to the growths of **Climbing Roses**, and we therefore beg to notify the members of the N.R.S. that we are now making a speciality of **WOODEN** structures for this purpose. Our List contains illustrations and particulars of many patterns of Artistic Trellis, Arches, Pillars, Pergolas, Arbours, Garden Seats, etc., strongly, neatly, and well constructed, and most artistic in style and design. At the same time it should be noted that our prices are extremely moderate.

As regards the liability of timber to perish when placed underground, we have overcome this failing by the use of a special preservative which we strongly recommend to be used both above and below ground.

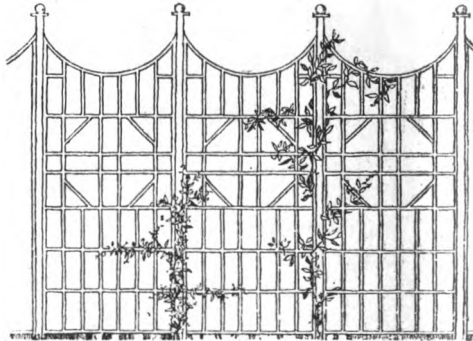
We supply Rose Stakes prepared with this preservative at the same price as painted.

Particulars of all these will be found in our Price List, free on application.

For 

ROSES,

- Arches,
- Pillars,
- Arbours,
- Pergolas,
- Umbrellas,
- Stakes, &c., &c.



"Grange Trellis."

Post and 1 Section, 3-ft. 1½-in. wide by 6-ft. to lowest point, price 9/-

ENGLISH LARCH POLES FOR MAKING PERGOLAS, &c.

Greenhouse Lath Roller Blinds, Sorims, Tiffany, &c.

SAMPLES AND ESTIMATES FREE.

WALTERS & CO.,

Amberley Works, Morland Road, Croydon. Telephone: 646 Croydon.

NOTICE.

-----+-----

COPIES OF THIS ANNUAL can be obtained by Non - Members and extra copies by Members of the National Rose Society from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. EDWARD MAWLEY, Rosebank, Berkhamsted, Herts, for Half - a - Crown' (Post Free).

CROYDON:

Printed by JESSE W. WARD, "ADVERTISER" OFFICE.

1911

THE
National Rose Society's
ROSE ANNUAL
For 1911.

Edited by the Hon. Secretary.

Under the direction of the Publications Committee.



[Copyright, 1911, by EDWARD MAWLEY, *Hon. Secretary*, National Rose Society, Berkhamsted, England.]

PREFACE.

AS each year goes by the Rose Annuals of the National Rose Society become of increasing interest and value to the Members as they supply information which it is not possible to give in the other publications of the Society, and should therefore be always at hand for future reference. They also afford an opportunity of keeping the "Official Catalogue of Roses" and the "Handbook on Pruning Roses" abreast of the times. The present issue is very much on the same lines as the previous Annual, although the subjects dealt with may be often entirely different.

AGRICULTURE

The thanks of all readers of this Annual are due to the Contributors who have so generously provided them with such an excellent and varied fund of information respecting Roses and their Cultivation.

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1911

INDEX.

| | PAGE |
|---|-------------------|
| Notices to Members for 1911 | Front Cover |
| Preface | 6 |
| Index | 7 |
| Illustrations and List of Advertisers | 8 |
| Presidents and Dean Hole Medalists | 9 |
| Officers and Council for 1911 | 10 |
| Report of the Council for 1910 | 11 |
| Summary of Receipts and Expenditure for 1910 | 16 |
| Dates of Exhibitions in 1911 | 17 |
| The National Emblem, by T. G. W. Henslow | 18 |
| The Rose Season of 1910, by the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, President N.R.S. | 19 |
| Some Good Climbing Roses, by H. R. Darlington | 23 |
| Rose Growing in Rhodesia, by P. B. Snashall | 61 |
| Rambling Roses by the Water-side, by G. Gordon, V.M.H., Vice-President N.R.S. | 69 |
| Roses and their Decorative Value, by R. F. Felton | 71 |
| Rose Analysis for 1910, by E. Mawley, V.M.H. | 76 |
| "Nosarians and Anti-Nosarians," by the Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Past-President N.R.S. | 88 |
| The Paris Quinquennial Horticultural Show, 1910, by G. Paul, V.M.H. | 91 |
| The International Horticultural Exhibition, 1912 | 96 |
| Descriptions of some of the Newer Roses, by the Publications Committee | 98 |
| The Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. Cheales | 104 |
| The Preparation of Rose Beds. Introduction by E. J. Holland | 106 |
| E. J. Holland | 107 |
| Dr. A. H. Williams | 110 |
| Rev. F. Page-Roberts | 115 |
| V. Rolt | 115 |
| C. C. Williamson | 118 |
| Rev. J. B. Shackle | 119 |
| J. T. Strange | 121 |
| F. Dennison | 124 |
| H. R. Darlington | 125 |
| Rev. T. G. W. Henslow | 128 |
| Notes on Fragrance in Roses, by Mrs. H. R. Darlington | 132 |
| A Rambling Paper on Rambling Roses, by G. L. Paul | 138 |
| The Date of Flowering of Garden Roses, by Dr. A. H. Williams | 143 |
| Climatic Influences on the Production of Exhibition Roses, by F. Cant | 151 |
| Rose Jottings. | |
| The Rose Year of 1910, by W. Boyes | 154 |
| A Hint to Judges of New Roses; Some good Autumn Flowering Roses; The Value of Substance as well as Form in Roses, by G. Burch | 155 |
| Odds and Ends, by Dr. A. H. Williams | 157 |
| Packing Roses for Transmission Abroad, by R. A. Nicholson | 158 |
| Roses in Pots, by E. J. Holland | 159 |
| Directions for Pruning the Newer Roses, by the Publications Committee | Inset |
| Tea Roses for Bedding, by H. R. Darlington | 163 |
| Roses in Australia, by A. Moore | 170 |
| "Loss and Gain," communicated by L. S. Pawle | 173 |
| Publications of the Society | Inside Back Cover |

ILLUSTRATIONS.

| | PAGE |
|--|-------------------------|
| Portrait of the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, President N.R.S. | Facing 10 |
| The "China" Challenge Trophy | " 16 |
| The Queue outside Tent for New Roses at the Metropolitan Show in 1910 | " 20 |
| View in Mr. H. R. Darlington's Garden | " 24 |
| Decorative Roses in bamboo stands at the Metropolitan Show in 1910 | " 40 |
| Standard of <i>Rugosa repens alba</i> | " 48 |
| Stipules of Climbing Roses | " 56 |
| Rose Growing in Rhodesia | Facing pages 62, 64, 66 |
| Dorothy Perkins over water at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew .. | Facing 70 |
| Leuchstern on a Rustic Arch | " 80 |
| Roses at the Paris Quinquennial Horticultural Show in 1910 .. | " 92 |
| Blush Rambler in Sir E. J. Poynter's Garden | " 112 |
| Group of Decorative Roses at the Autumn Show in 1910 | " 128 |
| Bunches of Decorative Roses at the Autumn Show in 1910 | " 136 |
| Albéric Barbier on a Cottage Porch | " 144 |
| Hedge of Caroline Testout at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. | " 160 |
| Baskets of Bedding Roses at the Metropolitan Show in 1910 | " 168 |

LIST OF ADVERTISERS.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|------------------------------------|------|--|------------------|
| R. H. Bath, Ltd. | 189 | Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd. | 198 |
| Boundary Chemical Company, Ltd. .. | 175 | Longmans, Green & Co. | 186 |
| J. Burrell & Co. | 190 | Macmillan & Co., Ltd. | 181 |
| B. R. Cant & Sons | 188 | E. Murrell | 185 |
| Clay & Son | 177 | Osman & Co., Ltd. | 192 |
| J. Cocker & Sons | 194 | Paul & Son | 196 & 197 |
| Wm. Cooper & Nephews | 184 | John Pinches | 190 |
| A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd. | 193 | G. W. Riley | 182 |
| Hugh Dickson | 195 | T. Rivers & Son | 184 |
| Walter Easlea | 181 | Will Tayler | 176 |
| W. Ferguson | 187 | Wakeley Bros. & Co., Ltd. .. | 179 |
| Fletcher Bros. | 178 | Walters & Co. | 3 |
| G. Gibson & Co. | 180 | Jesse W. Ward | 194 |
| Hobbies, Ltd. | 174 | E. A. White & Co., Ltd. | 183 |
| J. Jefferies & Son | 191 | | |
| Samuel McGredy & Son | | | Facing page 176. |

Presidents of the National Rose Society.

The Very Rev. DEAN HOLE.

1877-1904.

CHARLES E. SHEA.

1905 and 1906.

E. B. LINDSELL.

1907 and 1908.

Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.

1909 and 1910.

Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.

1911.



Dean Hole Medalists.

1909—Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON.

1910—EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 7TH DECEMBER, 1876.

Patroness:

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Vice-Patronesses:

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.
HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER.
THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE.
THE RIGHT HON. LADY VISCOUNTESS FALMOUTH.
MISS E. A. WILLMOTT, V.M.H.
MRS. HOLE.
MRS. D'OMBRAIN.

President:

REV. J. H. PEMBERTON.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.
G. H. MACKERETH.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| R. N. G. BAKER. | H. V. MACHIN. |
| JAMES BROWN. | H. E. MOLYNEUX. |
| REV. F. R. BURNSIDE. | W. E. NICKERSON. |
| CAPTAIN CHRISTY. | O. G. ORPEN. |
| E. T. COOK. | REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS. |
| GEORGE GORDON, V.M.H. | H. SHACKLETON, M.D. |
| W. J. GRANT. | C. E. SHEA. |
| A. HILL GRAY. | A. TATE. |
| C. B. HAYWOOD. | REV. W. WILKS, SEC. R.H.S. |
| E. B. LINDSELL. | |

* Council:

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Rev. H. S. ARKWRIGHT. | W. R. HAMMOND. | LEWIS S. PAWLE. |
| H. S. BARTLEET. | R. HARKNESS. | Rev. R. POWLEY. |
| G. BURCH. | Rev. T. G. W. HENSLOW. | A. E. PRINCE. |
| C. E. CANT. | E. J. HOLLAND. | W. D. PRIOR. |
| F. CANT. | W. J. JEFFERIES. | H. ROBINS. |
| W. F. COOLING. | CONWAY JONES. | Rev. J. B. SHACKLE. |
| H. R. DARLINGTON. | Dr. C. LAMPLOUGH. | J. T. STRANGE. |
| F. DENNISON. | J. R. MATTOCK. | W. TAYLER. |
| A. DICKSON. | H. G. MOUNT. | A. TURNER. |
| A. DICKSON (Belfast). | A. MUNT. | A. C. TURNER. |
| E. DONCASTER. | COURTNEY PAGE. | R. E. WEST. |
| R. F. FELTON. | G. PAUL, V.M.H. | Dr. A. H. WILLIAMS. |
| JOHN GREEN. | G. L. PAUL. | C. C. WILLIAMSON. |
| G. A. HAMMOND. | | |

Bankers:

MESSRS. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & Co., 15, Lombard Street, E.C.

Auditor:

CHARLES BRANNAN, *Chartered Accountant.*

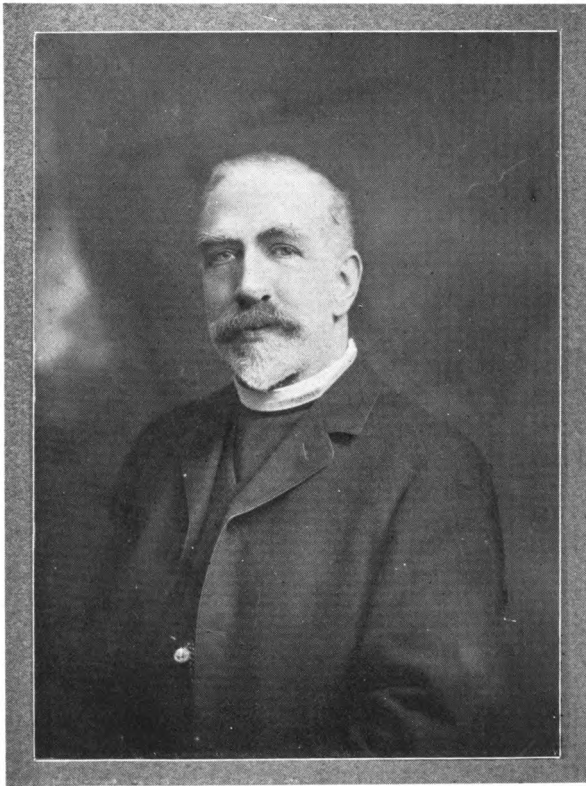
Hon. Treasurer:

G. W. COOK, 3, Broad Street Buildings, E.C.

Hon. Secretary:

EDWARD MAWLEY, V.M.H., Rosebank, Berkhamsted, Herts.


* All Hon. Local Secretaries are *Ex-Officio* Members of the Council.



THE REV. J. H. PEMBERTON, PRESIDENT N.R.S.,
DEAN HOLE MEDALIST.

National Rose Society.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1910.

N presenting their report for the past year the Council direct attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the Society the number of new Members has reached 1,000. This is most encouraging, as it shows that the number of Amateurs keenly interested in Rose culture is still on the increase, and that they find the publications and other advantages offered by the Society helpful to them.

The Three Shows.

The Metropolitan Exhibition, now one of the recognised attractions of the London season, was again held by the kind permission of the President and Council of the Royal Botanic Society in their Gardens in Regent's Park. It took place this year on July 8th, and proved the largest but two the Society has yet held. The most noteworthy feature of the Show was the great interest taken in the New Seedling Roses, for the exhibition of which a separate tent had been for the first time provided. Indeed, this tent and the approaches to it were crowded with Members and visitors throughout the whole of the afternoon.

In carrying out the arrangements for the Exhibition the Council, as in previous years, were well supported by the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, the Superintendent of the Gardens, and other members of the Staff of the Royal Botanic Society.

The Provincial Show was held at Salisbury on July 13th. This was also a successful Exhibition, for although it was not as extensive as many previous Provincial

Shows, the average quality of the blooms was very good. The arrangements for the Exhibition were admirably managed by the members of the Local Committee, under the able direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Wilts Horticultural Society, Mr. L. J. Sly.

The Autumn Exhibition, the seventh of the series, again took place in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. The average quality of the Exhibition Roses was not quite as good as at some previous Autumn Shows, but there were several striking displays of decorative Roses, and the large representative groups against the walls have never before been better or more tastefully arranged.

Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, the Royal Patroness of the Society, has for five successive years honoured the Society and marked her interest in its doings, by paying a visit to the Metropolitan Show. These visits have always been keenly appreciated by the Council and Members generally. This year, owing to the lamented death of His late Majesty, King Edward VII, our Royal Patroness was unable to be present.

The address of condolence presented by the Council on behalf of the Society was graciously acknowledged by Her Majesty.

Rules for Judging New Roses.

Early in the year fresh rules for judging New Seedling Roses and distinct sports were drawn up and appear to have given greater satisfaction than any previously framed.

The International Horticultural Exhibition in 1912.

The Council have not only promised a donation of £50 towards the prizes offered in the Rose section of that important Exhibition, but at the request of the Committee submitted a Schedule of the Rose classes they considered most suitable considering the time of year when the Show will be held.

The Publications.

The 1910 edition of the "Enemies of the Rose," and the "Rose Annual for 1910," were distributed to the members in April, while the 1910 edition of the "Hints on Planting Roses" was sent them in September. Our warmest thanks are due to the Members of the Publications Committee, who have devoted so much time and care in their endeavours to make these publications as complete and helpful in every way to the Members.

The Dean Hole Memorial Medal.

At the last Annual General Meeting the Dean Hole Memorial Medal was presented to the Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Vice-President of the Society, for his services extending over more than thirty years, on behalf of the Rose and the National Rose Society.

Affiliated Societies.

As in the previous year fifty-five Rose and other Horticultural Societies are in affiliation with our Society.

The Late John Cranston.

The Council record with regret the death during the year of Mr. John Cranston, one of the original founders of the Society. He was for many years a member of the General Committee, and was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him when head of the King's Acre Nurseries, Hereford. Mr. Cranston in the early days of the Society was the most frequent winner of the first Prize in the leading Class for Nurserymen.

FINANCE.

The receipts from all sources during the past year, including a balance from the previous year of £436 10s. 6d., amounted to £3,404 14s. 4d., and the expenditure to £3,040 1s. 6d. leaving a balance at the Bankers' of £364 12s. 10d. after £250 had been placed to the Reserve Fund. The lower balance at the end of the year is due principally to two

things, the smaller amount received in gate-money at the Royal Botanic Show, owing to the previous unfavourable weather and other temporary causes, and to the unusual number of publications that had to be paid for during the year. The Reserve Fund now stands at £1,000.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the past twelve months 1,050 new Members have joined the Society, or 150 more than in 1909. Allowing for the losses by death and resignation, the total number of Members is now 4,584. Taking the year as a whole, nearly three new Members a day have been, on an average, added to the list of Membership.

INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1905.

| | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NUMBER OF MEMBERS | 1,637 | 2,034 | 2,484 | 3,150 | 3,797 | 4,584 |
| NET INCREASE SINCE PREVIOUS YEAR | 329 | 397 | 450 | 666 | 647 | 787 |

ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1911.

The Three Shows.

The Metropolitan Exhibition will take place in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, on Friday, July 7th.

The Provincial Show will be held at Ulverston, in conjunction with the North Lonsdale Rose Society, on Wednesday, July 19th. It will be then ten years since the Society last held an Exhibition in that district.

Arrangements have been made with the Royal Horticultural Society to hold the Autumn Show in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, on Thursday, September 14th.

The Publications.

During the coming year the following publications will be issued to the Members:—The "Rose Annual for 1911," a new edition of the "Handbook on Pruning Roses" and a new edition of the "Official Catalogue of Roses."

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

Members subscribing one guinea will be entitled to six 5s. tickets, and subscribers of half-a-guinea to three 5s. tickets of admission to the Society's Metropolitan Exhibition; or, if preferred, any of those tickets may be used instead for the Society's Provincial Show at Ulverston. In addition to this each Member will receive, in proportion to his subscription, either four or two tickets for the Society's Autumn Rose Show to be held in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster. New Members will, on joining the Society, receive copies of the following publications:—The "Official Catalogue of Roses," the "Handbook on Pruning Roses," the "Enemies of the Rose," the "Rose Annual for 1911," and the "Hints on Planting Roses;" also new and up-to-date editions of the "Handbook on Pruning Roses," and the "Official Catalogue of Roses" will be issued to the Members in 1911 as they appear. Members alone are allowed to compete at the Shows of the Society. They are entitled to purchase tickets for their friends for the Metropolitan Exhibition at reduced prices.

The Council tender their best thanks to all those who have again so kindly presented Special Prizes, as these Special Prizes always contribute so much to the interest of the Exhibitions. They also acknowledge with thanks the good work done by some of the Hon. Local Secretaries, and especially desire to mention Mr. H. E. Molyneux (Purley), Mr. R. E. West (Reigate), and Dr. A. H. Williams (Harrow), and more particularly Mr. R. E. West, as having been the most successful in obtaining new Members.

The Council also gratefully acknowledge the continued kind interest taken by Miss Willmott, V.M.H., in all matters concerning the welfare of the Society.

THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending 30th November, 1910.

Receipts.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| To Balance at Bankers, Decr. 1st, 1909 | 427 | 8 | 8 |
| .. Balance in hands of Hon. Treasurer | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| .. Subscriptions | 2,289 | 6 | 6 |
| .. Subscription of a Life Member .. | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 2,299 | 16 | 6 |

Proceeds of Shows—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|-------|----|----|
| Royal Botanic | 211 | 3 | 6 |
| Autumn | 29 | 3 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 240 | 6 | 6 |

Contribution from Wilts Horticultural Society (Provincial Show)

| | | |
|-------|----|----|
| £ | s. | d. |
| 80 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | |
| 320 | 6 | 6 |

Affiliation Fees and Medals sold to Affiliated Societies

| | | |
|-----|----|----|
| £ | s. | d. |
| 76 | 13 | 6 |
| 92 | 4 | 6 |
| 120 | 14 | 4 |

Sale of the Society's Publications

Advertisements in Publications

Special Prize Donations (exclusive of Pieces of Plate)

| | | |
|----|----|----|
| £ | s. | d. |
| 23 | 18 | 0 |

Interest—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|----|---|
| On Consols | 20 | 13 | 4 |
| On Money on Deposit | 8 | 7 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 29 | 0 | 5 |
| | 5 | 10 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £3,404 | 14 | 4 |

Conversazione Tickets

| | | |
|-------|----|----|
| £ | s. | d. |
| 3,404 | 14 | 4 |

RESERVE FUND—

Consols, 2½ per cent., £1,194 1s. 7d. Cost £1,000.

Market value, 30th November, 1910, £951 19s. 8d.

GEORGE W. COOK, Hon. Treasurer.

Expenditure.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-------|----|----|
| By Publications | 725 | 10 | 9 |
| General Printing, Stationery, and Advertising | 197 | 3 | 9 |
| Postages, Telegrams, and Sundry Expenses .. | 244 | 7 | 3 |
| Hire of Room for Meetings and Expenses of | 29 | 13 | 6 |
| Conversazione | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Honarium to Hon. Secretary | 140 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| (£80 and £60) | | | |
| Auditor's Fee | £ | s. | d. |
| Expenses at Shows— | 455 | 15 | 3 |
| Royal Botanic | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| Autumn | | | |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 469 | 16 | 6 |
| | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | 689 | 12 | 0 |
| | 153 | 2 | 9 |
| | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| | 364 | 12 | 10 |

16

£3,404 14 4

I have compared the foregoing Statement with the books and vouchers, and hereby certify the same to be correct.
The Cash Balances and the securities representing the investment of the Reserve Fund of the Society have been verified by me.

CHARLES BRANNAN,
Chartered Accountant.

12, KING STREET, E.C.
5th December, 1910.



THE "CHINA" CHALLENGE TROPHY

Presented by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Hong Kong, for the best exhibit
of 48 Distinct Varieties by Nurserymen at the Society's Metropolitan
Show.

1911.

DATES OF EXHIBITIONS

*Of the National Rose Society and of Societies affiliated with it,
as far as they are at present arranged.*

- SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday & Wednesday, June 27th & 28th.
 COLCHESTER, Wednesday, June 28th.
 WALTON-ON-THAMES, Wednesday, June 28th.
 CANTERBURY, Thursday, June 29th.
 REIGATE, Saturday, July 1st.
 SUTTON, Saturday, July 1st.
 GLOUCESTER, Tuesday, July 4th.
 HARROW, Tuesday, July 4th.
 DOVER, Wednesday, July 5th.
 HEREFORD, Wednesday, July 5th.
 PENARTH, Wednesday, July 5th.
ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (N.R.S.), Friday, July 7th.
 EPSOM, Saturday, July 8th.
 BALTIC (ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.), Monday, July 10th.
 SALTAIRE, Tuesday, July 11th.
 BATH, Wednesday & Thursday, July 12th & 13th.
 CONGLETON, Wednesday, July 12th.
 CROYDON, Wednesday, July 12th.
 HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, Wednesday, July 12th.
 WOODBRIDGE, Wednesday, July 12th.
 ELTHAM, Thursday, July 13th.
 FINCHLEY, Thursday, July 13th.
 POTTER'S BAR, Thursday, July 13th.
 HELENSBURGH, Friday, July 14th.
 EDGWARE, Saturday, July 15th.
 PURLEY, Saturday, July 15th.
ULVERSTON (N.R.S.), Wednesday, July 19th.
 LUTON, Wednesday, July 19th.
 DUNFERMLINE, Thursday & Friday, July 20th & 21st.
 GOUROCK, Saturday, July 22nd.
 CHESTERFIELD, Wednesday, July 26th.
 CHEADLE, Friday & Saturday, July 28th & 29th.
**WESTMINSTER (N.R.S.), Royal Horticultural Hall
Thursday, September 14th.**

The National Emblem.

The Rose of Old England.

By T. G. W. HENSLOW.

No weak exotic flower art thou,
 True emblem of a nation great;
 No clumsy bloom on ill-grown bough,
 Denoting poor or sickly state.
*For Britons, bred in their own land,
 Are noble, hardy, bold and free ;
 And like the Rose all climates stand,
 They've sampled in their old country.*

But thou of every flower art Queen ;
 And who can tell thy Royal worth ;
 For midst the rest when thou art seen
 Thou reignest o'er the gems of earth.
*Each nation owns thy mighty power ;
 Each empire harks to thy decree ;
 And though they envy, all admire,
 And praise thy true nobility.*

But still within thy foliage rare,
 Thy sturdy wood reveals a thorn,
 That bids each ruthless hand beware,
 Lest from its home some Rose be torn.
*So, too, there guards each citizen,
 Our national sword of sharp defence ;
 The Union Jack protects us when
 Some foreign hand would pluck us hence.*

We gaze upon the beauteous Rose,
 Proclaim it as our national flower,
 And every child of England knows
 The glorious emblem of our power.
*We think upon our mighty name,
 Our flag with its historic past ;
 God grant that we improve its fame,
 And like the Rose it, too, may last.*

The Rose Season of 1910.

By the Rev. J. H. PEMBERTON, President N.R.S.

No flower has now a longer season than the Rose. Speaking generally it extends out of doors from May until October, so that if at one period of the year Roses may be inferior, at another they may be good. And this is what happened in 1910. The severe winter, followed by late frosts in May and June, so crippled the plants that, except in some sheltered situations, the first crop of flowers were either worthless or inferior, but in August and September of those plants that survived the shock, some partially recovered and the flowers were good. Never can the writer remember a worse exhibition season; never was there such a dearth of specimen blooms. Only once was he able to stage 24 varieties, and that was on August 2nd.

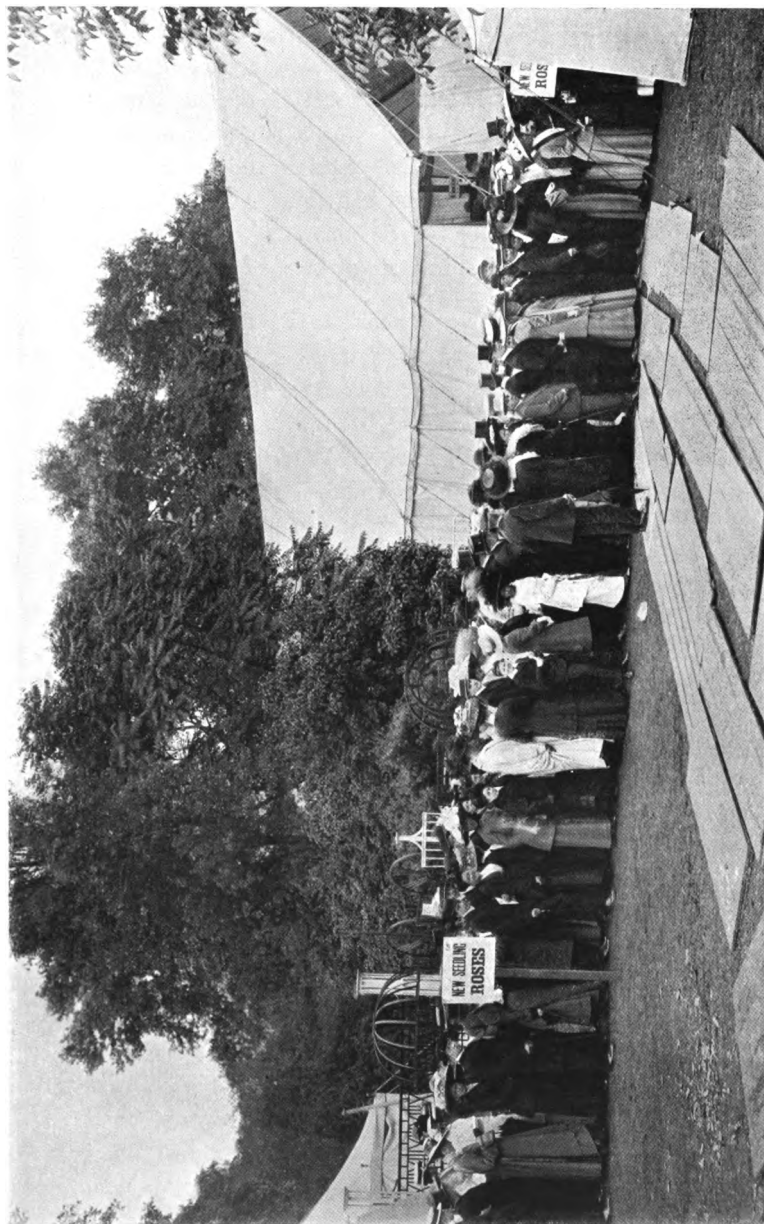
And this leads us to dwell for a moment on the value of Rose shows. They ought in no wise to be deprecated, for it is by such means as these that people become acquainted with Roses and are led to grow them. To awaken and stimulate interest in the Rose and its cultivation is the main object of the National Rose Society, and it carries this out in the first place by means of Rose exhibitions. The Society further assists its members by its literature. But Rose literature is the handmaid to exhibitions. Seeing Roses leads on to growing Roses, and it is at this point that the demand for literature is created. Rose shows, therefore, are the very life of the National Rose Society.

As the report for the year contains remarks on the three exhibitions held by the National Rose Society, but little more may be said, except to note in passing the splendid groups and displays in pots and vases at the Metropolitan

exhibition. We all know what can be done with Roses in June and July, but nothing can indicate better the value of the Rose as an autumn flower than those superb groups which extended the whole length of one side of the Horticultural Hall on September 15th; it was a perfect paradise. This hall may be large enough for ordinary flower shows, it is not so for a Rose exhibition, and the time is approaching when the National Rose Society will have to seek another place in which to hold its autumn show.

In so far as the writer is in a position to judge, the finest Roses of the year were staged at Saltaire on July 19th; it takes one's memory back to that record exhibition of the National Rose Society at Glasgow in 1903. Such Horace Vernets, William Sheans and Earl of Warwicks, to name only a few of the older exhibition varieties, are seldom seen as were viewed at this exhibition, and such specimens of Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Leslie Holland and Lyon Rose, staged singly or in triplets, will not soon be forgotten.

An unusually large number of new Roses have been placed on the market during the year; time alone will show "the survival of the fittest." At the exhibition of the National Rose Society, held in the gardens of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, a special tent was allotted to new seedling Roses. It was done to obviate crowding and facilitate the judging. The tent was filled with Roses, and so great was the interest evinced by the public that from the time of opening until the close of the exhibition a constant procession of visitors, a procession two abreast, extending yards out on the lawn, passed through the tent. At the three shows held by the Society, 10 gold medals, 10 silver-gilt medals, and 8 cards of commendation were awarded for new seedling Roses. The gold medal Roses were:—Mrs. Joseph H. Welch, H.T., S. McGredy & Son, bright rose-pink; Edward Mawley, H.T., S. McGredy & Son, rich crimson; Lady Hillingdon, T., Lowe & Shawyer, golden yellow; Rayon d'Or, pernetiana, Pernet-Ducher, pure yellow; Mabel Drew, H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, primrose yellow;



TO ILLUSTRATE THE PRESIDENT'S REMARKS ON THE QUEUE OUTSIDE THE SPECIAL TENT FOR NEW SEEDLING ROSES
AT THE SOCIETY'S METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION IN 1910. (See page 20).

Mrs. Amy Holland, H.T., S. McGredy & Son, ivory white ; Mrs. Cornwallis West, H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, ivory white, tinted pink ; Mrs. Arthur Coxhead, H.T., S. McGredy and Son, claret red ; Mrs. Herbert Stevens, T., S. McGredy and Son, pure white ; Mrs. Foley Hobbs, T., Alex. Dickson and Sons, ivory white, tinted pink. The silver-gilt medal Roses were :—Evelyn Dauntsey, H.T., McGredy, bright rose-pink ; St. Helena, H.T., Benjamin R. Cant and Sons, pale buff, tinted apricot pink ; Mrs. G. Shawyer, H.T., Lowe & Shawyer, rose-pink ; Frank Thorpe, H.T., Hugh Dickson, scarlet-crimson ; Earl of Gosford, H.T., McGredy, red ; Marchioness of Waterford, H.T., Hugh Dickson, salmon-pink ; Mrs. Charles E. Allan, H.T., Hugh Dickson, buff ; Dorothy Ratcliffe, H.T., McGredy, similar to Lyon Rose ; James Ferguson, H.T., W. Ferguson, a pale Caroline Testout. Cards of commendation were given to Colcestria, H.T., Benjamin R. Cant & Sons, pink ; Mrs. Gordon Sloane, H.T., Alex. Dickson & Sons, cream-pink ; Rescue, J. R. Mattock, single, cerise shading to white ; Lucy Williams, T., McGredy, ivory-white ; Mrs. W. T. Massey, T., S. Bide and Son, single, similar to Irish Elegance ; Mrs. Frank Workman, H.T., Hugh Dickson, bright rose ; Mrs. Muir McKean, H.T., McGredy, orange-crimson ; Daphne, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, cluster, pale blush, perpetual. Of these, if the writer's choice was limited, he would select as the most promising, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mabel Drew, Mrs. Arthur Coxhead, and Rayon d'Or.

The year 1910 will be noted as the year of Rayon d'Or. Of the many popular Roses sent out by its raiser this Rose bids fair to eclipse them all. Here it seems at last we have a real yellow perpetual, as deep in colour as Persian Yellow. It was staged for the gold medal under perfectly natural conditions, without manipulation, dressing, or artificial support of any kind, just as cut from the plant. What one saw on the stage, that one saw later in the year growing in the bed. If it is hardy it will prove to be an ideal bedding Rose, growth dwarf, compact, foliage dark green, leathery, and apparently mildew proof, free flowering, and the blooms so striking in

colour that from afar it attracts attention. What the yellow calceolaria did for "bedding out," that Rayon d'Or will do for the Rose garden.

Of Roses of recent date whose merits have been tested and which were good in 1910, we may name Cynthia Forde, Mary, Countess of Ilchester and Mrs. Alfred Tate as useful for the garden; these are free flowering, good autumnals and attractive. Added to these are some of the older sorts, Prince de Bulgarie, Joseph Hill, Ecarlate, General McArthur, Lady Ursula, and Lyon Rose.



Some Good Climbing Roses.

By H. R. DARLINGTON.

The Roses in this list were selected by the Publications Committee, and the descriptions which follow have been prepared on a similar plan to those of the "24 Roses for General Garden Cultivation" given in the Rose Annual for 1910, that is to say the Editor has prepared a set of interrogatories which he has addressed to several of our "friends of the Rose," and the answers received have been tabulated under the head of each of the Roses selected, and I have had these answers before me in drawing up the descriptions.

While I have not hesitated to add something from my own experience where I have thought it might be of interest, I conceive that the principal value of these descriptions will lie in the fact that they represent in a sense the accumulated experience of many rosarians who have probably grown these plants under many different conditions of soil and situation.

Of the 25 Roses in the list (counting Dorothy Perkins and its sports as one variety) eight are Ramblers* or summer-flowering Roses with no autumnal bloom, nine are wichuraianas, which for the most part have a good show of blossom in summer, followed by a few intermittent sprays of flower throughout the autumn, and the remaining eight are true autumnals, comprising four Hybrid Teas, three Noisettes, and one rugosa.

From the gardener's point of view it is often of importance to distinguish those climbers, such as Crimson Rambler, which take largely after the habit of the multiflora

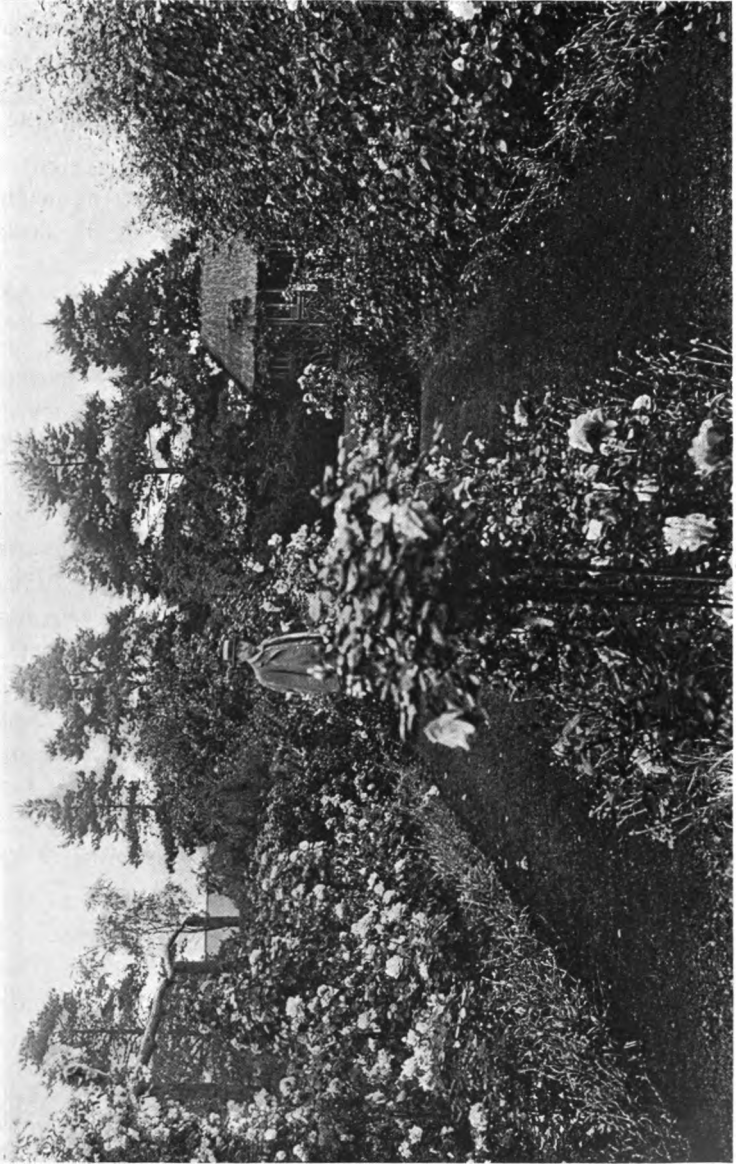
* Here and in the following pages I have used the word Rambler as meaning Roses of the Crimson Rambler type, *i.e.*, those with a large proportion of the blood of *multiflora scandens*.

Roses from those of the wichuraiana group, that he may adjust his treatment to their respective requirements; and this can usually be done, even when little is known of the parentage, by an examination of the character of the stems and the stipules at the base of the leaf stalks. The stipule of the multiflora is very curious, taking the form of a number of little teeth almost reduced to hairs on either side of the stem, and this characteristic is very markedly reproduced in the Ramblers, being most striking in those like Crimson Rambler, which partake in a great degree of the multiflora habit.

I have added in a note the colour which seems to me to correspond most nearly with such of the Roses in this list as I have examined with the Colour Chart of the Royal Horticultural Society. This Chart was originally prepared by the French Chrysanthemum Society, and is most useful; it contains 365 different colours, most of which are subdivided into four different tones. I have tried several other charts and colour schemes, and found none nearly so good. It is, however, so far as Roses are concerned, somewhat wanting in some of the brighter colours, such as those of Victor Hugo and Mrs. W. J. Grant at their best. Is it permissible to hope that some day the R.H.S. may feel disposed to issue a second edition of the Chart, with a supplement containing some of these colours? The English translation of a few of the colour names might also be improved; but perhaps it is well to remember that "*des couleurs, comme des goûts, on ne saurait discuter.*"

As was the case last year, I find one of the points on which opinion most differs among my friends is that of liability to mildew, and I have therefore compiled a little table, which will be found at the end of this article, showing the balance of opinion in this respect.

In conclusion I desire to thank my friends who have assisted me, and most gratefully to acknowledge the trouble and care they have taken in replying to the Editor's questions.



VIEW IN MR. H. R. DARLINGTON'S GARDEN, POTTER'S BAR, MIDDLESEX.

Albéric Barbier (Barbier, 1900).

François Foucard (Barbier, 1902).

Gardenia (Manda, 1899).

I have grouped these three Roses together because, though distinct, they resemble one another in general character of stem, foliage, and habit of growth. They were all obtained from a cross between *wichuraiana* and a Tea or Noisette, the latter being in the case of Albéric Barbier the Tea Rose "Shirley Hibberd," in the case of François Foucard, the Noisette "L'Idéal," and in the case of Gardenia the Tea "Perle des Jardins." It will be seen the second parent has affected more or less the colour of the flower and perhaps the earliness of the variety.

All three Roses are of extra vigorous rambling growth and drooping habit, sending out great shoots which, if not trained or caught in other herbage by their thorns, push themselves along the ground. The stems are smooth and light green, browning but little in autumn, armed with somewhat irregularly placed hooked thorns, which are most numerous in Albéric Barbier. These are thickly clothed with good leathery dark green foliage, densest and glossiest in Albéric Barbier and smallest and most delicate in François Foucard. Gardenia is intermediate between the two in size and vigour, while at the same time it has the least glossy foliage. The foliage lasts a long time on the plants and is practically evergreen—it is free from mildew.

They have practically only one flowering period but that is of unusually long duration, and both Albéric Barbier and François Foucard will give a few flowers sparsely and intermittently in autumn. They come into flower in alphabetical order. Noticeably the first of the three is Albéric Barbier; it was in flower in my garden on the 1st June, 1910, and it was soon followed by François Foucard, while Gardenia came out on the 15th June, 1910. They last in flower throughout July; I believe I have picked the last named in August. A lady whose knowledge of Roses is considerable, and has herself a wonderful garden of decorative and climbing Roses, was

walking with me round my garden last summer, and I was lamenting the absence of perpetual flowering Climbers, when she stopped and said, "Surely you don't want anything more perpetual than Albéric Barbier?" I knew what she meant, but my answer was, "Not till September." At the same time I have little doubt that the true autumn flowering "wich." will soon be with us if it has not actually come. Madame Alice Garnier has flowered well with me this autumn with, so far as I can judge, a true second bloom, and Dr. A. H. Williams has noted a similar experience at Harrow. Its colour is washy, but if it is the first of a new race we may forgive it this, and that pretty little climber Coquina, which I have only had since the spring, began to flower in August, and has gone on doing so ever since. So short an experience does not justify a definite opinion, but it is enough to found a hope that the perpetual wichuraiana is "in sight."

The flowers of the three Roses we are now considering are of medium size, most of my friends call them small. They are double and carried almost singly in small clusters. They have all a slight fragrance, that of Albéric Barbier resembling the Tea perfume, the other two that which, for want of a better word, we call sweet.

The general colour of all three is a pale lemon yellow changing to cream, and again in the matter of colour the order is alphabetical, Gardenia being the darkest, and when the flowers first open at times almost a bright yellow, Albéric Barbier is the palest. In certain stages the flowers are not easily distinguishable, but in the bud there is generally little difficulty, for the buds of Gardenia are a bright amber yellow ⁽¹⁾ always more or less heavily splashed or streaked with carmine ⁽²⁾ while the buds of Albéric Barbier are almost always a pure and softer shade of amber yellow ⁽³⁾ of a self colour and only in exceptional cases splashed and then very slightly. It is a typical characteristic

| | | | |
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| (1) | R.H.S. Colour Chart | No. 28, Succinum Yellow, | Tone 4. |
| (2) | " | " No. 114, Carmine Red, | Tone 3. |
| (3) | " | " No. 28, as above, | Tone 3. |

of these Roses that they remain in the bud form for an unusually long period. The buds of François Foucard are beautiful, pointed and of a bright golden yellow opening to blossoms of a uniform light yellow, fading quickly to creamy white. The flowers are rather like those of Gardenia but smaller, a trifle fuller, and paler in colour.

For cut flowers and decorative arrangement these Roses are specially suitable. I made some experiments last summer and found Albéric Barbier to last best in water, continuing quite fresh if picked as buds for a good four days, while Gardenia begins to go the third day after it has been picked. For arranging in vases Gardenia is especially valuable on account of its more brilliant colouring and the fact that it can often be picked in long sprays of flower. But for a single vase I find something more simple and delicate in the freshness and purer tint of Albéric Barbier, while its lasting qualities are also in its favour indoors.

These Roses may be used for any purpose for which a free growing rambling Rose is adapted. I think they are specially suitable for arches and covering screens, arbours and summer houses, but they will also clothe a pergola well, and if not thought too rampant will do for a tall pillar. I have also seen them effective as weeping standards, though I do not call them specially suitable for this purpose, but they can be easily trained and will adapt themselves readily to almost any shape or position.

Their strong points are their fine glossy foliage, long flowering period, and drooping habit of growth, to which may be added the decorative beauty of their flowers.

Alister Stella Gray (Paul & Son, 1894).

This is a Noisette Rose, raised by Mr. A. Hill Gray and is of vigorous growth and upright rather branching habit; it throws up good strong branches to about 8-ft. high, which arch if left untrained, and have smooth green bark bronzing in autumn to a nice russet tint on the sunny side, and have a certain number of strong thorns very irregularly placed.

Sometimes we find six inches of stem without any thorn, then two or three together; these are very sharp and point downwards but are not hooked. The branches are tolerably well covered with foliage. The leaves are not very large, of a medium green tint reddening somewhat, especially on the mid ribs, and darkening in autumn, and they are slightly glossy on the upper surface.

The flowering period is long, lasting from June to mid October. My first flowers came out on the 10th June, 1910, and the plant was in fair flower by the end of the month, thence it continued to produce blossoms, rather sparingly after the middle of July, till the end of August or early September, when it is at its best both in proportion and quality of bloom, and afterwards it continues in flower but with lessening production till the October frosts. Unlike most Roses, the early July blossoms do not compare favourably with those of the early autumn either in freedom, colouring, or form, and it is on its value as an autumnal that this Rose must rely to retain its place in our gardens. The flowers are about a couple of inches across, semi-double, sometimes full, and are carried in fair trusses or rather sprays. They possess a fragrance that is not strong, but quite distinct and characteristic of the Rose, suggesting that it possesses a title to quarter the arms of the musk Rose in its escutcheon. The buds are pretty and lasting and of a deep buff yellow ⁽¹⁾ and the expanded flowers are pale yellow ⁽²⁾ with a centre of light orange yellow ⁽³⁾

For decoration we find we seldom use it much in the summer, but the autumn flowers are useful and make a nice vase, and for this purpose it can be picked in long sprays, making it easy to arrange.

Perhaps it is a Rose that was greeted with a little too much ardour. An autumnal flowering climbing Rose had seemed to have a future. I confess I was at first disappointed with this Rose, none the less so, perhaps,

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| (1) | R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 327, Roman Ochre, | Tone 1. |
| (2) | " " " No. 13, Yellowish White, | Tone 2. |
| (3) | " " " No. 53, Apricot, | Tone 1. |

because it often takes some time to "get started," and with at least one of my friends it finds little favour, but I think the years have made me appreciate its somewhat homely virtues rather more than formerly, and a Rose that grows in favour is generally a Rose with more than one point of merit.

This Rose is not a true climber—it is best on a low trellis or wall of some 8 or 10 feet in height, or as a free bush—but it will cover a moderate sized arch, and for those who think it suitable, which I do not, it makes a good head as a standard. The strong point of this Rose is its early autumn flowering. Perhaps there is no Rose that flowers more freely at this period, and it comes at a time of the year for which we still lack good climbing Roses. Its weak points are that though a pretty little Rose, in neither colour nor shape is it very striking, and the early flowers are poor.

American Pillar (H. Cannell & Sons, 1909).

This Rose is called a Rambler (*multiflora scandens*), but from the polish of its leaves and the leafy character of the stipule it must have a good deal of wichuraiana blood in its composition.

The growth is very vigorous and the habit upright and strong, drooping after the stem has grown somewhat. It throws up strong polished green stems 10 feet or more in height if trained, armed with strong slightly hooked thorns, red when young, and carrying right to the ground the finest foliage of perhaps any climbing Rose we have. The colour and vigour of the foliage are alike remarkable, the leaves have nine leaflets and are carried thickly on the stem. In summer they are dark green in colour, and in autumn these darken still more, and the young thorns and leaf stalks turn quite a brilliant red, particularly at the base, producing an effect of claret colour in the green which makes the pillar conspicuous and distinct. The foliage seems practically free from mildew.

There is only one flowering season and this is late. I did not get a flower out till the 12th July, 1910, and assuming this to be a late year it still makes it correspond with Hiawatha in season. The flowering period is of moderate duration. The flowers are single, large in size, and the colour is bright rose-pink with a white centre. They are very showy in the garden, stand out well from the foliage and are carried in rather large trusses, but they are quite scentless.

The Rose is of too recent introduction to write otherwise than generally about it. Its strong points appear to be its fine growth, lateness, and showy flowers, and its really magnificent foliage, which clothes the stems down to the base, the pillars looking in autumn as though clothed with ivy rather than Rose foliage. Its special uses are as a tall pillar or rambling over a pergola, arch or screen.

Blush Rambler (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1903).

This is perhaps the best of the Ramblers. Its parentage is not stated, but its consanguinity with Crimson Rambler and the climbing multifloras is clear. It has extraordinarily vigorous growth of upright habit, throwing up great strong basal shoots 12 to 15 feet in height, arching over if left untrained. They are smooth and light green in colour, and remain green in autumn, and are armed with strong thorns, straight or only slightly hooked, placed at intervals of two or three inches. The stems are clothed well downwards with magnificent foliage, the leaves are large, strong, light green in summer darkening a little in autumn, slightly glossy on the upper surface with narrow stipules at the base, little more than an extension of the stem, the edges of which will be found to be developed into numerous hairs like the typical stipule of Crimson Rambler and the multifloras. The foliage is nearly free from mildew.

Blush Rambler has only one flowering period but that lasts a long time for a Rambler. The first flowers opened with me on the 28th June, 1910, and the show of blossom

was at its best about the middle of July. This lasted till the second week in August, and I find Mr. A. Tate, of Leatherhead, has given me a very similar period, viz., the 3rd July till the 12th August. The flowers are rather small, nearly single, and carried in very large clusters in the greatest profusion, but possess little or no fragrance. The colour is blush rose with a lighter centre, very much resembling the tints and effect of apple blossom.

For decoration the sprays of blossom are most useful, but to get them to last well in water the blossoms must be picked young. Before using they should be plunged for a short time, or the night before, right up to their heads in water and the stems should be well cut and slit up or scraped in order to allow them to absorb water freely. So used, the clusters make beautiful light and delicate vases or bowls, and are charming as a table decoration. Though they require a certain amount of manipulation there is, in my opinion, none of the Ramblers that is so pleasing for decorative purposes. Leuchtstern, which in the garden may be compared with this Rose in many respects, is nothing like so useful indoors, as it is harsher in colour, and looks heavier when arranged in a vase, beside being liable to disfiguration by mildew.

In the garden, too, a point in favour of Blush Rambler is its green, handsome, and healthy appearance when its time of flowering has passed. The special use for Blush Rambler in the garden is for tall pillars, arches, or pergolas; it will also do well on a trellis or screen, and is on the whole easy to manage for any of these purposes, but though it makes a big head it is a little too upright and unmanageable for a good standard. It is said to grow well up trees, and it is beautiful and effective as a pot plant under glass.

Its strong points are its handsome stems and foliage, profusion of flower and delicacy of colouring, its hardiness, and the fact that it will flourish in almost any soil. I think it has no weak point except that there is no autumnal blooming.

Climbing Caroline Testout (Chauvry, 1902).

Vigorous growth characterises this Rose, and an upright but branching habit. It makes stout stems copiously armed with short thorns, bearing stout leathery foliage, which is fairly free from mildew, though at times slightly affected by it in autumn. It flowers from the end of June until late in autumn (the first flower opened with me on the 20th June), and it is thus a mid-season Rose. The greatest freedom of flower is no doubt displayed in the first half of July, but during the whole period from June to November and even later it is more or less constantly in flower. The flowers, which do not differ from those of the dwarf variety, are very large and full, carried singly or in threes, but vary considerably both in form and colour. At its best the form is handsome and pointed, but not finely so, very full and deep, perhaps somewhat heavy, and the colour is a good clear pink ⁽¹⁾. Often, however, it falls short of this ideal, and the form is decidedly heavy and the colour dull and at times washy. For all that it is a good, useful Rose, and for its size one of the most trustworthy, often producing a fine flower of exhibition quality a long way above the growth.

When cut it is good in a specimen vase, and as it can be cut with long stems it may be used for a big vase at the back of others, but it is rather heavy and difficult to use for decoration.

Its strong points are its vigour, reliability, and bold big blossoms, and continuity of flowering. Its weakness that it is apt to become bare at the base unless carefully treated, and from its stiff growth bending the shoots down to prevent this is often difficult.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant (The E. G. Hill Co., 1899).

This is a climbing sport of the well-known Hybrid Tea Mrs. W. J. Grant (called Belle Siebrecht in America), which is said to be a cross between La France and Lady Mary

⁽¹⁾ R.H.S. Colour Chart, No. 129 (Rose Caroline), centre No. 118 (Rose Eglantine), Tone 1.

Fitzwilliam. It has vigorous growth of upright habit, the young stems are smooth and green, armed with a fair number of decidedly hooked thorns. The foliage is large, green and good, but somewhat inclined to concentrate itself on the upper growths, leaving the base bare and leggy. It is slightly subject to mildew, and, what is I think worse, it has proved in my garden, both as a pillar and on the wall, decidedly liable to attack from black spot, which will sometimes defoliate the whole plant in late summer.

The flowering period is very long, practically lasting from early June till the frosts come upon us, though there is a greater profusion of flower in June and again in late summer. The first flowers on a south wall opened with me on the 28th May, 1910, and in plants in the open on the 10th June, and I have some buds picked to-day (3rd December), a little damaged it is true, but quite recognisable. The flowers, carried singly or nearly so, are full and beautifully shaped, pointed and with a high centre, but only slightly scented, and often finer than those from the dwarf variety. They are bright rose pink ⁽¹⁾ in colour with good deep petals of a rich satiny texture.

It is a peculiarity of this Rose that of a number of plants budded from vigorous growths of a strong climbing plant only a certain proportion will turn out to be climbers. For instance, of some eight or nine briars I budded with it in 1909 I found only three making really strong climbers this year, and this is not an unusual proportion, but I think the buds of the climbing variety that do not "run" make stronger plants than the ordinary dwarf Mrs. W. J. Grant, which is decidedly "miffy," and I am intending gradually to replace my stock with those from the climbing variety which have preferred not to climb.

Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant does not climb to any great height, but will manage 10 or 12 feet, and is perhaps slightly

(1) The R.H.S. Colour Chart has no colour matching this Rose; the nearest is No. 160 (Fuchsine), Tone 1, but it is not very close. Down to the present I have been unable to match the colours mentioned in the Chart, viz., Rose Nilsson, No. 120, and Laque Carminée, No. 121.

tender; at least I think it flowers better when it has some protection such as a south wall or the eaves of a summer house. A wall is, in fact, the best place to grow this charming Rose, not only because we get its shapely flowers so much earlier—so grown, it is the first “exhibition” Rose to pick for a specimen vase—but also because it is far easier to manage in this position than any other, for by training the branches fan-wise they readily break all down the stem. It makes a good pillar when well and constantly attended to, but if this is not done a bundle of bare canes with a mop head of flowers out of reach at the top of the pillar will be the result. To avoid this every spring the boughs must be bent down, in different directions if possible, till the bottom buds have started into growth, and when this has been effected the stems must be carefully re-tied—it is well also to help the tree by shortening the branches to different lengths if there are enough stems, which is not always the case, and it is most important carefully to examine your work in August, to note the result of your operations and how they can be improved upon the next year.

Mr. Page-Roberts tells me Mrs. W. J. Grant is good in the greenhouse, which I can well understand, though I have not tried it in this way. The strong points of this Rose are its glorious colour and shapely form, both in flower and bud, the length of its flowering season, and, for a Rose of its class, its freedom of bloom. Its bad points are its liability to black spot and bareness at the base if neglected, both of which disadvantages are, or ought to be, capable of remedy.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (Frobel, 1900, or Muhle, 1899).

This is the only rugosa in our list; it was raised by crossing an unnamed Rose, the progeny of Gloire de Dijon and Duc de Rohan with rugosa Germanica, that wonderful rugosa, now unfortunately lost to cultivation in England, which has given us so many of the best Hybrid rugosas.

It has very vigorous growth of stiff, upright, and only slightly branching habit. It throws up strong stems 8-ft.

high, densely armed with very numerous prickles of two kinds, the one kind large, sharp, and straight, or sloping downwards and persistent, the other much smaller and weaker, straight, and falling off with the leaves in autumn. The stems are decidedly brittle, and if not looked after in the autumn will be found badly broken and lacerated by their own thorns when pruning time comes round again. The foliage is large, dark green, slightly glossy on the upper surface and abundant, but standing well out from the upright stems it gives the plant rather the appearance of a flowering shrub than a garden Rose. It is a little liable to mildew, but not badly so, as a rule, though once or twice I have suffered from a bad attack. This is certainly a weakness, for the rugosas as a race are free from this trouble.

It has two distinct flowering periods, the first in the beginning of June, the second the end of July and early August. The first flower opened with me on the 5th June, 1910, and it continued in flower till the end of the month. It is almost always over before the summer shows. The second flowering began on the 26th July. This is not so profuse as the early flowering, nor so definite, and the plant continues to give occasional flowers into the late autumn. I have always found this Rose to flower well even after moving, but some of my friends complain of a certain sparseness of flowering, and Miss Langton tells me of a plant that has failed for two years to flower at all.

The blossoms are very large, full and shapely, and are carried singly, or in two's and three's; they are deliciously fragrant with a real Rose scent. The colour is satiny pink ⁽¹⁾, with silvery pink edges ⁽²⁾. Though a beautiful soft colour it does not harmonise well with many of the modern highly-coloured Roses. It looks well in a vase indoors when first picked, but has no lasting power in water, the stems soon going limp, and the flowers drooping before

⁽¹⁾ R.H.S. Colour Chart, No. 152 (Lilac Rose). Tone 1.

⁽²⁾ R.H.S. Colour Chart, No. 130 (Rose Hermosa). Tone 1.

they die. In this respect it is a true rugosa. It is, however, worth noting for decoration, as it is the first Rose of large size and beautiful shape that one can pick from out of doors in the year.

The Rose does not, as do the true rugosas, make a mass of red fruits in autumn.

Conrad F. Meyer has given us two sports, both of which are worth growing as they possess all the robust vigour of their parent. Mme. Lucienne Willeminot is a paler and softer pink, and Nova Zembla a white, and often a good white, but at times apt to come somewhat of a dirty colour. Of the two I prefer Mme. Lucienne Willeminot, but I like the white better on acquaintance than I did at first, which is a point in its favour.

These Roses are specially suitable for pillars or hedges, and are best of all grown as free bushes, when they will attain a diameter of 8-ft. or more, sending up fine strong flowering shoots. I think they ought scarcely to be pruned at all, but when practicable the stems should be bent or even pegged down, those not required being thinned out. Mr. Page-Roberts tells me he grows Conrad F. Meyer on a wall and thinks it flowers more freely so grown, the wood becoming better ripened in autumn. These Roses also possess the power of making the best of poor soil, and may be planted in places that would be hopeless for most Roses, thus they will succeed in an open shrubbery and do well near the sea, even in exposed positions.

The strong points of Conrad F. Meyer are its robust habit and hardiness, its earliness, the beauty and fragrance of its blossoms and—Mr. Molyneux adds—its thorns. Its weakness is its short flowering period and the length of time during the season in which it has but few flowers on the plant.

Crimson Rambler (See under Turner's Crimson Rambler).

Dorothy Dennison (See under Dorothy Perkins).

Dorothy Perkins (Jackson & Perkins, 1901) and its sports, **Dorothy Dennison** (A. Dickson & Sons, 1909), **Lady Godiva** (Paul & Son, 1908), **Minnehaha** (Walsh, 1905), **White Dorothy** (Paul & Son, and B. R. Cant & Sons, 1908).

Wichuraiana was introduced from Japan by Prof. Crépin, the Belgian Rhodologist, in 1887, but it was not till 10 years later that the modern garden hybrids began to appear, Manda's Triumph being, I believe, the first. Dorothy Perkins, coming four years later, was thus among the early introductions, and is still one of the best and certainly the most popular, coming a long way first in its class in the competition for the Nickerson Cup with 52 points, Blush Rambler next to it, receiving only eight. Mons. Emile Thouvenot states in the *Journal des Roses*, 1909, p. 27, that it was obtained from a cross between wichuraiana and Mme. Gabriel Luizet, both these Roses, however, are fragrant, wichuraiana with a sweet hay perfume, and Mme. G. Luizet with a full Rose scent, whilst Dorothy is practically scentless, and from this and the shape of the stipule I am inclined to think there must be present in Dorothy Perkins the blood either of Crimson Rambler or some other variety of multiflora scandens.

Dorothy Perkins and her sports are all of very vigorous and rambling growth and a branching, drooping and spreading habit—the basal shoots running along the ground if not tied up. The shoots continue growing until very late in autumn. The young stems are smooth, almost polished, of a light green tint which browns a little in the autumn, and they are armed with sharp slightly hooked thorns about an inch apart. They are well clothed with good glossy lightish green foliage, the leaves have usually seven leaflets, but there is often another pair to be seen, either rudimentary or more or less developed. The stipules at the base of the leaf have their edges divided into a number of hair-like teeth, reminding one of those of Crimson Rambler, but are a good deal more leafy than

in that variety. The foliage lasts long on the plant so as to be nearly ever-green, becoming slightly darker and redder in the late autumn, and it is decidedly subject to mildew for a Rose of its class.

There is only one true flowering period, but occasional flowers may be found on the plants even as late as December in a warm autumn. They begin to flower late (a feature particularly marked last year), coming in at a useful time just as the Ramblers are going over. They were all out in my garden within a day or two of the 22nd July, 1910, when Dorothy Perkins came into flower, but in a normal year they are usually about a fortnight earlier, and thence they continue in profuse flower till the end of August. After this, for the remainder of the season, there will be found from time to time a few blossoms, Dorothy Perkins being "the fairest of her daughters" in this respect. We found a good spray of this Rose on the 29th October. The flowers are semi-double to full, often of quite a pretty shape, produced in large trusses, sometimes of 20 or 30 blossoms, in the greatest profusion. The colour of Dorothy Perkins is clear rose pink.

Minnehaha comes out a little earlier and does not last quite so long, the clusters of blossom are looser, and less closely packed, hanging down more like a bunch of grapes, so giving a lighter and more diaphanous effect, particularly when one is looking up at them as they hang from an arch. The colour is not so uniform as Dorothy Perkins, and the flowers have tints of paler pink, the general effect being a lighter tone than that of Dorothy Perkins.

Dorothy Dennison and **Lady Godiva** are very nearly alike, though I should prefer to know the first named better before deciding that they are identical. Lady Godiva comes out a few days after Dorothy Perkins, and is perhaps the most delicate colour of all. It is a beautiful shell pink. Last year we noticed Messrs. Paul & Son had a plant with a number of flowers out quite late in the autumn—the latter half of October.

White Dorothy is a nearly pure white, but perhaps sometimes a little dark in the middle. It is probably the best white rambler, but often sports back to its parent in the oddest fashion. I have had a branch with one truss pure pink and all the other trusses white. Sometimes half the flower will be pink and the other half white, again one or two petals only may be pink, or a few trusses may have a faint pinkish flush. These irregularities, however, are exceptional, and not sufficient to mar the general beauty of the plant in full flower.

All these Roses last very well when picked and brought into the house, and used in bowls or vases they are highly decorative. They have unfortunately little or no fragrance. In the third week of September, 1909, I was in a garden in this neighbourhood (Dyrham Park), where a lady has planted four tall pillars of Dorothy Perkins round a pond in the centre of the kitchen garden. These were then in full flower as though it were July. The gardener, who takes an interest in these matters, told me he believed the explanation to be that the buds, which should in the ordinary course have developed into laterals bearing flowering heads in July, had been destroyed by a late frost soon after they had started, and that the side buds had then developed in their place, but having started later had not developed flower till September. Should this explanation be the true one, we might, perhaps, by stopping the central buds, be able artificially to obtain a fine crop of these Roses in late autumn.

Dorothy Perkins and its sports may be used in the garden for any purposes for which a free growing rambling Rose is adapted, and their drooping lax stems may be trained into almost any desired position. The great number of basal shoots produced every year make the plants specially useful for pillars and arches, and they make fine heads as weeping standards. They are also suitable for pergolas, screens, tall hedges,¹ or trellis work. The strong points of these

(1) Those interested in the use of Dorothy Perkins as a hedge should refer to a beautiful picture in *The Garden* for 21st January, 1911, page 31.

Roses are their freedom of growth and hardiness, the decorative effect of their striking colour, and the wonderful mass of bloom out at the same time in late July and August. They will grow in any soil, but a start in rich soil will save one or perhaps two years in the time taken for them to produce an effect in the garden.

François Crousse (Guillot, 1900).

This is a Hybrid Tea (sometimes, but I think erroneously classed as a Tea Rose) of vigorous growth, but not specially so for a climber, and upright habit. It has smooth green somewhat brittle stems, which bronze slightly in autumn, and are plentifully armed with sharp curved thorns, averaging perhaps half an inch apart. The foliage is a medium green colour, smooth but not glossy, and usually falls before the end of November. It is slightly, but not badly, subject to mildew. It is a true autumnal, but the flowers are much the best in the early summer. I have it growing on a south fence, and it opened there on the 6th June, 1910, from thence it flowers well till the middle of July, and after that continues to flower sparsely and at intervals till September, when we get another burst of flowers which continue intermittently till the frosts stop them.

The flowers are fairly full and shapely till fully open, borne singly or in twos and threes, and are bright crimson in colour. ⁽¹⁾ They have a slight fragrance but it is not very noticeable. The attraction of this Rose is certainly its colour, brilliant, glowing, and handsome, which makes it the best climbing Hybrid Tea of a dark shade in our gardens. I sometimes wonder whether there may be another and less brilliant Rose in cultivation under the same name, or whether it requires a southern aspect to bring out this colour and show it to perfection. Whichever it be, I have heard it spoken of slightly by those who, when seeing it on my south fence in a June sun, have seemed doubtful whether the flower was the same they had in mind.

⁽¹⁾ The R.H.S. Colour Chart has no colour matching this Rose, the nearest is No. 161 (French Purple), Tones 3 or 4.



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBIT OF FIVE DISTINCT VARIETIES OF DECORATIVE ROSES IN BAMBOO STANDS SHOWN BY
MR. O. G. ORPEN, AT THE SOCIETY'S METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION IN 1910.

I think a low wall or fence is the place to grow this beautiful Rose, though it seems hardy enough and will grow as a pillar. For the latter purpose, however, its rather brittle stems make it somewhat difficult to keep clothed to the base, as they require care in bending down. Its brittleness and early loss of foliage are perhaps its weak points, and when grown as a pillar the difficulty in keeping it clothed to the base.

François Foucard, described under Albéric Barbier.

François Juranville (Barbier, 1906).

A Rose raised from a cross between wichuraiana and Laurette Messimy. It has extra vigorous growth and a rambling, drooping habit. The stems are smooth and green, bronzing on the sunny side in autumn, armed with a moderate number of sharp thorns usually about an inch apart, which are red when young and but very slightly hooked. The foliage is magnificent, of a dark green, covering the plant well to the ground, the under surface is slightly glossy, and the upper so much so as to give an appearance of having been highly polished. It is not subject to mildew.

It has only one true flowering period, though no doubt occasionally a late flower may be found. The first flower opened with me on the 26th June, 1910, and it has a moderate duration of flowering, lasting about six weeks. It is thus one of the mid-season wichuraianas. The flowers are large for its class, rather loose and double, freely produced and carried in small clusters, the buds and very young flowers are a coppery rose, opening to salmon rose, the petals having a faint yellow base. It is very fragrant, the scent being of a fruity character, somewhat resembling apples. To some of my friends it recalls the scent of the wild briar.

For decoration it makes a fine vase when picked, the flowers standing up well for a rambler. I have formed a favourable opinion of it as one of the best of its class, but

should like to know it a little longer before writing much about it. It may be used for pillar, arch or pergola, or as a weeping standard. The strong points of this Rose are its beautiful colour, its perfume, its freedom of growth and flower, and fine foliage.

Gardenia (described under Albéric Barbier).

Hiawatha (M. H. Walsh, 1905) was obtained as a seedling from Crimson Rambler, and is one of the best of the numerous progeny of this Rose. It has very vigorous growth of a branching and drooping habit. The stems are a bright light green, they retain their colour and do not turn red or brown in autumn, and are armed with a fair number of nearly straight sharp prickles, red at first, but soon turning a light brown, they easily reach a height of 10 to 12 feet in the season. They are clothed with close set, rather small but dense foliage, which lasts long on the plant, the upper surface of the leaves being slightly glossy. The stipules at the base of the leaves are green, and the edges end in a slight hairiness indicating its descent from Crimson Rambler. Unlike its parent it is quite free from mildew.

It has only one true flowering period, though now and then a flower may be seen in the late autumn; the blossoms opened with me on the 23rd July, 1910, and lasted well into September; it is thus one of the latest of the Ramblers. The flowers are single, borne profusely and in large trusses, quite scentless, in colour scarlet-crimson with a white eye. They stand bad weather well on the plant, and are very striking in the garden at a time when many of the summer Roses are gone.

Notwithstanding its lateness in the garden, it forces well, and can be had in flower in pots quite early. I well remember the first time I saw this Rose. We were making our way to a daffodil show at Huntingdon on a wintry April morning when we met, a little way from the town, a cart full of pots of Hiawatha in full flower, and very bright and

strange it looked in a momentary gleam of wintry sunshine. "What is that?" I said, and my wife who had seen it at a show in the previous summer told me it must be Hiawatha. "Well, we must get that," and we did, and, what is more, without regretting it.

In the garden it is useful in many ways from the great ease with which it can be trained. If you make it into a pillar you can (and should) wind it round and round, not tie it straight upright—for similar reasons it readily becomes a good weeping standard. To get this, let it go as it likes the first year from the bud, and begin to train round bamboo or other hoops the second year. Cottagers have a wonderful instinct for finding what will do well in their gardens, and they have already found the value of Hiawatha. Riding through a Hertfordshire village a year ago I noticed several of the cottagers had one, and sometimes two weeping standards of Hiawatha in full flower, making the whole village quite gay. On arch or pergola this Rose gives no trouble, and it may be used with effect creeping over a bank.

It is readily increased either from cuttings or by budding on the briar; for pillars I rather prefer it from a cutting, as I fancy it is slightly less vigorous when so reared. The strong points of this Rose are its fine foliage, brilliant colour and profusion of bloom, its lateness, its adaptability to many garden purposes and long flowering period, and not least, its hardiness. The only things against it are its want of perfume and lack of a second flowering.

Jersey Beauty (Manda, 1899).

This Rose, one of the first of its type, was raised from a cross between wichuriana and Perle des Jardins, and is perhaps the strongest and most rampant of the hybrid "wicks." It has very vigorous stems, of a very branching and drooping habit, which are armed with fairly regular, nearly straight and sharp thorns, and carry a dense mass of dark green, thick, glossy foliage, lasting so long on

the plant as to be practically evergreen. The foliage is carried well down to the base of the plant, and it is quite free from mildew.

It has practically only one flowering period, though an occasional flower may be found in the autumn until the frosts come. In my garden the first flower opened on the 14th June (Mr. Tate gives me the same date), and it continued to bloom until the end of July. Mr. Easlea and Dr. Williams had it about a fortnight earlier, but perhaps they may grow their plants in a warmer place than mine, which are shaded by trees from the early morning sun. The flowers are large and single, carried in small clusters and freely produced. The blossoms have a certain fragrance, but it is not very great. The buds I call a bright cinnamon yellow, and the flowers open to a pale creamy yellow, in which the cluster of bright yellow stamens in the centre are a distinct feature.

They are useful for arranging in vases in the house, but for this purpose should be picked as buds and opened indoors; so treated, they last a long time in water after being cut, and are very decorative, contrasting well with the beautiful glossy foliage.

The extreme vigour of this plant is remarkable. I have pulled mine about in a disgraceful manner without the least ill result, and it will do well in partial shade, though it may not flower quite so freely. It may be used for a tall pillar, arch, or pergola, and is specially good for a high screen or tall hedge. The strong points of this Rose are its grand single blossoms and magnificent foliage, and there is nothing weak connected with it. Down to the present it is the best single-flowered wickuraiana.

Joseph Lamy (Barbier, 1906).

A wickuraiana Rose apparently not very well known, obtained from a cross between wickuraiana and the China Rose, Laurette Messimy. It is of very vigorous growth, and has stems of a very lax, drooping habit, armed with a fair

number of sharp slightly hooked thorns, irregularly distributed and red when young. The foliage is green in colour, light for its class, not very dense, and falls early; the upper surface of the leaves is glossy, and it is free from mildew.

It has only one flowering period, and this seems somewhat variable. Mr. Easlea tells me he had it in flower on the 20th June. Dr. Williams, "from the end of June," but no flower opened in my garden till the 24th July, and this accords with Mr. Page-Roberts' observation. Thence it lasted in flower for about a month, and I notice most of my friends refer to its length of flowering as "moderate."

The flowers are large for its class, semi-double, but rather thin, and borne almost singly; if it has fragrance it must be very slight. The colouring of the flowers is very delicate, it is white edged with rosy pink. They are useful for cutting, and last fairly well in water. In the garden Joseph Lamy may be used for pillar, arch, or pergola, and it is specially good as a pillar, but the profusion of bloom such as we find in Dorothy Perkins must not be expected. The strong point of this Rose is its delicate combination of colour, which, as Mr. Easlea remarks, is as lovely as that of a Tea Rose.

Lady Godiva (See under Dorothy Perkins and its sports).

Léontine Gervais (Barbier, 1906).

This beautiful wichuraiana is apparently not very well known. It was obtained from a cross between wichuraiana and Souvenir de Catherine Guillot; from the same cross came Alexandre Trimouillet, Emile Fortepaule, Valentine Beaulieu, and Pinson. Léontine Gervais makes fine vigorous growth of very lax and drooping habit, branching freely, green in colour, turning a rich russet brown on the sunny side in autumn, and plentifully but irregularly armed with sharp thorns only slightly hooked, averaging about half-an-inch apart. The foliage is rather lighter in tint and much less dense than most wichuraianas, and falls sooner than is usual with Roses of this class,

being in fact rather delicate and meagre, but it is glossy on the upper surface and free from mildew.

It has only one flowering period. The first flower opened with me on the 28th June, 1910, which corresponds very nearly with Dr. Williams' date in the *Rose Annual* for 1909, and it continues in flower for about six weeks. Dr. Williams gives me a much earlier date (the 10th June) for last year, and I notice Messrs. W. Paul & Son, in their catalogue, give the 20th June, so it appears to vary somewhat, and may be considered a mid-season *wichuraiana*. It gives an occasional flower in autumn. The blossoms are carried on rather short side stalks in small trusses, occasionally almost singly, and are small in size but nearly full. They are sweetly scented, the fragrance being of a fruity character. The colour is remarkable and difficult to describe. It has quite a resemblance to its parent *Catherine Guillot*, and might also bring to mind a soft tinted *Comtesse du Cayla*. The buds are a coppery red, and the flowers open to a beautiful salmon rose tinged with yellow. This is the nearest I can get to it, but I fear it will convey little to one who has not seen the flower.

The plant does not cover itself with bloom as do most of the *wichuraianas*, and I should not quarrel with anyone who called it disappointing in the garden, at least in a summer like the last, for the flowers do not stand rain well. They are, however, very decorative and striking when cut and brought indoors, and may be said to last well in water. In the garden it may be used for pillar, arch, or pergola. The charm of this Rose lies in its wonderful colour and sweet fragrance. Its weak points are its somewhat meagre foliage for a Rose of its class and want of distant effect in the garden as a climber, and I am not sure that it is very hardy.

Mme. Alfred Carrière (Schwartz, 1879).

A Noisette Rose, and perhaps the best all-round Rose in this collection. It makes fine vigorous upright growths,

branching in the second season. The stems are very green, and turn brown very little in autumn. They are smooth and delightfully free from thorns, and carry strong foliage which is uniformly green, the upper surface of the leaves being somewhat shiny. It is quite free from mildew.

So continuously does this beautiful Rose flower that its flowering period may almost be said to be the whole season. My first flower opened on the 12th June, 1910, and I doubt if we were without a flower till the middle of October, but there is a greater show of blossom in the early weeks of July, and again in the beginning of September. The flowers are large, almost full, and carried singly or in small loose clusters. They are very sweetly scented, and creamy white shaded flesh in colour. The flowers stand the rain well for a light coloured Rose, and last a fairly long time in water.

For arranging in vases it is one of the most useful of Roses, it is beautiful in all stages, in the bud, when half open, when fully expanded, and even when fading; it is never heavy, easy to put up, and it has a quality possessed by few other Roses, to wit, that it can be used with effect in the house associated with other kinds of flowers, particularly those of rather light and delicate colouring. It is in fact one of the most artistic Roses we have, and for decoration it is scarcely possible to use it in the wrong place, its long stems, its dainty carriage, and its delicate perfume all adding to its charm for this purpose. In the garden it is equally at home under many different modes of treatment. Perhaps it is at its best on a wall, though it does well on a trellis, and provides us with one of the best Roses we have for pegging down, and it makes a good pillar with careful treatment. As a standard it makes a fine head and seems quite manageable, and it may be grown as a free bush or with the assistance of a tripod, or may be used on an arch. It responds readily to good soil and treatment, and I think it should be given all the sun possible.

For pruning purposes Mme. Alfred Carrière must be treated as a typical Noisette, that is to say, the wood of

the previous year must be retained, older branches being removed where not required, and if the branches are to be tied in an upright position care must be taken to see that the lower buds break before this is done, or an unsatisfactory plant blooming only towards the top will be the result. In spite of this it is best to cut it down the first year after planting; you will, it is true, get few flowers the first year, but the plant will make fine growth and lay the foundation for a future career, and you should obtain your reward when it becomes established.

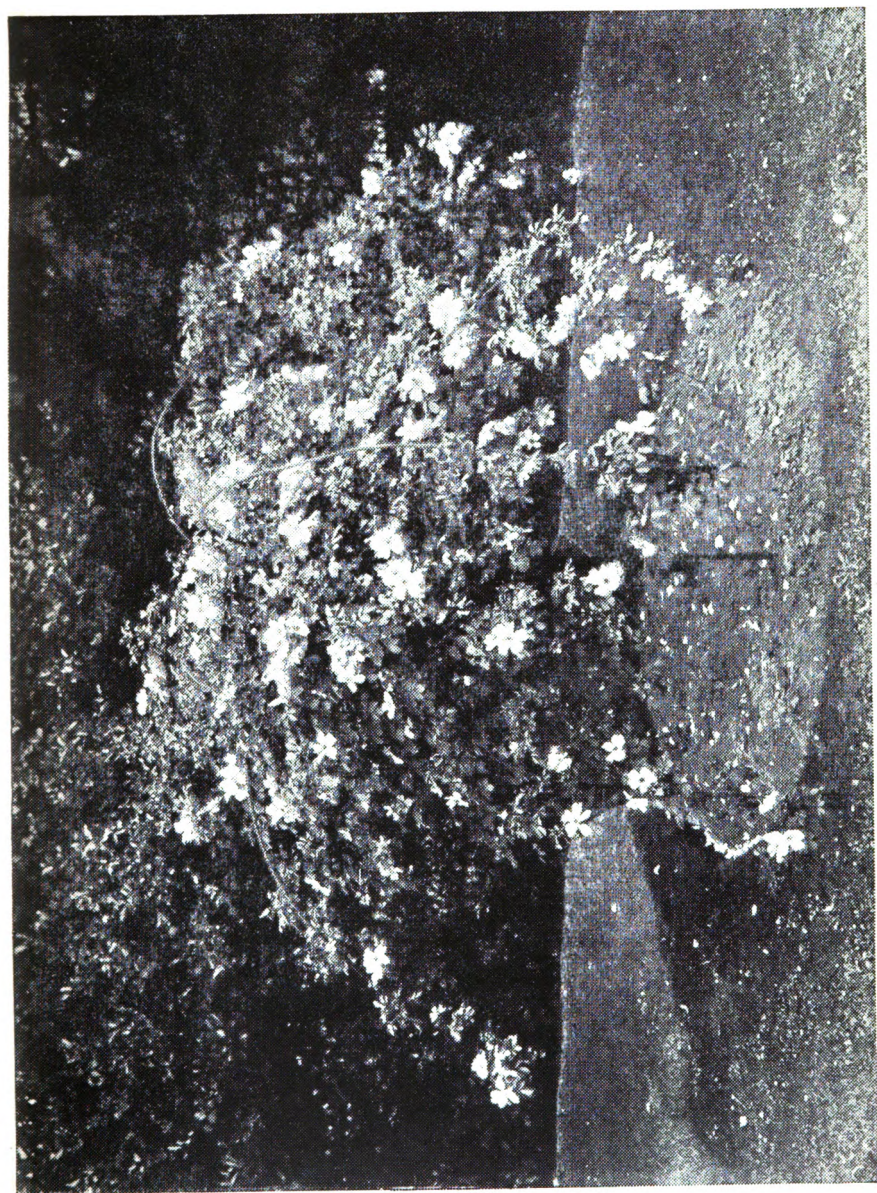
The strong points of this beautiful Rose are its lovely delicate colouring and the constancy of flower and decorative character of established plants, its vigour and healthy foliage, and its artistic character when cut and arranged in vases. Its weaknesses are not very marked, but perhaps may be that it does not like shade, is somewhat tender in cold localities, and when improperly or carelessly treated its stiff upright growth sometimes becomes leggy. It is the best white climber, and the best all-round Rose in this collection.

Minnehaha (See under "Dorothy Perkins and its sports.")

Paul's Carmine Pillar (Paul & Son, 1895).

This Rose is a Hybrid Tea of very vigorous growth and upright habit, easily growing 10 or 12 feet in height. It has strong, smooth, green stems, which bronze very little in autumn, and have a moderate number of prickles generally about an inch apart, which are red on the young wood. The foliage is good, rather light green and smooth, but scarcely shiny, even on the upper surface; it does not usually clothe the base of the stems well. These are apt to become bare and somewhat leggy. The base of the leaf stalks, between the rather narrow and pointed stipules, is a brilliant red in the young wood. The autumn growth is particularly strong. The foliage is free from mildew.

It has only one flowering period, and that early and in most years of short duration. The first flower opened with me on the 3rd of June, 1910, and thence the flowers lasted



From the "Gardener."

A STANDARD OF *RUGOSA REPENS ALBA*.

till the second week in July, a longer time than usual, being all over by the 12th of July. The flowers are single, three inches across when expanded, carried in small trusses, which open gradually, and are borne chiefly at the top of the shoots. It is quite typical to find a branch with a few open flowers, surmounted by a little group of buds gradually opening.—“The budding Rose above the Rose full blown.” (1) The individual flowers are short lived, with scarcely any fragrance, and are brilliant carmine-crimson in colour. During its short flowering period the mass of brilliant blossoms makes a very striking effect, but it is a joy all too soon over. The coming of Morgenroth raised the hope that we had a perpetual flowering Rose to take its place, but it is to be feared, though perpetual, brilliant and beautiful, it is hardly free enough to give the mass of colour we want. Now we are building our hopes on Sheilagh Wilson, a seedling from Carmine Pillar, said to be perpetual, but it is yet too new to express an opinion on its merits.

The decorative value of Carmine Pillar was well brought out at the N.R.S. Summer Show, 1909. As a rule it is past its best by the date of this show, but in that year, a late one, it was still in full flower, and appeared in as many winning stands as the redoubtable Mme. Abel Chatenay, sharing equal honours with that Rose, Gustave Regis, and Lady Curzon, and 1910 gave much the same result, showing how useful this Rose can be for decorative work when “caught right.” The special use of Paul’s Carmine Pillar in the garden is for pillars, arches, and tall hedges. It is, happily, very hardy and so does well for any of these purposes, and it is not at all particular as to soil or situation, growing vigorously in even poor and dry soil. When tied to an isolated pillar, however, careful treatment is necessary to prevent it becoming leggy and bare at the base.

The strong points of the Rose are its hardiness, foliage, early flowering, wonderful colour, and the magnificent effect

(1) Wordsworth, “The Prelude,” bk. XI.

of its brilliant mass of flowers. Its defects, the shortness of its flowering period and want of lasting qualities.

Reine Olga De Wurtemberg (Nabonnand, 1881).

This Rose is a very vigorous Hybrid Tea, with setigera blood in it, of branching habit, sending up rather brittle light green stems eight feet or so in length in the season; they are smooth with few thorns and those very irregularly placed. The stems darken, but do not redden in the autumn. The foliage is good and lasts long on the plant, but is not very dense. The leaves are usually about two inches apart, tinted red when young, turning as they mature to a good, but not a dark green, smooth, but not glossy on the upper surface, and are nearly free from mildew.

It is one of the earliest Roses of its class to flower, the first blossom opened with me on the 5th June, 1910, and with Dr. Williams, at Harrow, a day earlier, and from thence it continues in flower for about six weeks, during which it is very bright and cheerful in the garden. It flowers a second time, but not so profusely, about the first week in September. The flowers, though larger than those of many climbers, are small for a Hybrid Tea, semi-double, and carried in small trusses on short laterals; in the autumn they often come nearly singly. They have a slight Tea scent, are not often well shaped, but very bright and noticeable, and are rosy red in colour. Most of my friends call it red, but the tinge of rose colour is unmistakable.

The proper use for this Rose in the garden is for a trellis or wall. On the latter it attains greater proportions, being perhaps somewhat tender, and will cover the side of a house. It will also do well on arch or pillar, but in that position requires "a deal of looking after" or it becomes leggy and straggling, while the brittleness of its branches makes training difficult. Trained fan-wise on a trellis the tendency to become leggy is counteracted, and it shoots well from the joints, and during its all too short flowering

seasons it becomes quite a charming feature in the garden. The strong points of this Rose are its brilliant colour and freedom of flower, together with its fine foliage and the length of time this is retained. Its weakness is the tendency to become leggy and mop-like if not properly trained and treated, and an unfortunate habit that old stems occasionally have of suddenly dying back without any apparent reason. To guard against this the constant production of new wood must be carefully encouraged.

I find that though not particularly capricious as to soil it does far better in a rich compost, and is decidedly sensitive to root disturbance, and it is a Rose that likes as much sun as it can get.

Rêve d'Or (Ducher, 1869),

This is a Noisette of strong, very vigorous growth and branching habit. It has somewhat slender stems with a fair amount of thorns, rather irregularly distributed, with smooth green bark, turning russet red on the sunny side in autumn. Its foliage is one of its chief attractions, clothing the plant to its base, coming very early and continuing late, so that the plant is nearly evergreen. The upper surface of the leaves is a good green of a moderately deep hue and smooth, almost shiny texture. I, and most of my friends, have found it free from mildew. When first formed the leaves are a pretty red tint. It is one of the earliest Roses in flower in my garden. I have it planted on the south wall of my house and the first blossom opened on the 26th May. Dr. Williams gives me the 17th June, but this is probably not on a wall. It continues in flower till the middle of July, but is usually past its best at the time of the July shows. It flowers again and freely towards the end of August and in early September. During its flowering periods the blossoms are very freely produced and cover the plant well, not being confined, as is so often the case, to the top, but coming well down the stems.

The flowers have a Tea scent, their colour generally resembles Mme. Falcot and the Rose has, in fact, been

called a climbing Mme. Falcot, but when more closely examined the opened flowers will be found to have two colours, a buff yellow and a coppery yellow tint. They are borne in clusters and are fairly shapely, but not good enough for exhibition. It is fairly hardy and one of the most satisfactory yellow climbers, best, I think, on a wall or trellis, but it may also be used for arches or for a bush. Tied up to a pillar it requires careful treatment or may become leggy; it also makes a good head as a standard. It is said to be a Rose that does well in a London garden.

Like many of the Noisettes this Rose generally requires some time to get established before it is at its best, but is not particular as to soil, and will do well in a variety of aspects, but those acquainted with it must not be surprised if it fails to come up to their expectation for a year or two after planting. The strong points of this Rose are its foliage, earliness and the freedom and colour of its blossoms, also the vigour of old established plants. Its weak points are that it will sometimes run to growth instead of flowering and is only fairly hardy. Mr. Mawley tells me that a plant covering Mr. D'ombrain's house near Ashford, Kent, was killed nearly to the ground by a severe winter.

Shower of Gold (Paul & Son, 1910).

This is a Hybrid wichuraiana obtained from a cross between Jersey Beauty and Instituteur Sirdey. It makes vigorous stems of somewhat branching habit which turn brown on the sunny side in autumn. The thorns on the stem are few and irregularly placed but the backs of the leaf stalks usually have from four to six small ones. The foliage is particularly good, dark green, glossy and closely packed on the stems, and it is moreover almost evergreen, and quite free from mildew. The flowering period begins, Dr. Williams tells me, on the 15th of June, and lasts for about six weeks. It seldom flowers again. The flowers are small and double, but not full, carried in medium-sized trusses, the colour golden yellow, sometimes shaded cream. It holds its colour well and is slightly fragrant.

It will probably be found chiefly useful as a pillar or arch Rose, but Mr. Green, of Dereham, tells me it is also good on a half standard. Having only had this Rose in my possession for about a year, I have necessarily been rather dependent on my friends for its description, but I have formed a favourable opinion of it. Its strong points are its foliage, for which alone it is almost worth growing, and its colour, which is unique in its class, and makes it a great and useful addition to the wichuraianas.

Tausendschön (Schmidt, 1907).

This Rose makes good shoots, 7-ft. and sometimes 8-ft. in height, upright, and somewhat branching; it is properly described as a semi-climber. It has nice, perfectly smooth stems, which redden on the sunny side in the autumn, and have practically no prickles, but a few slender hooked thorns and setæ are to be found on the leaf stalk. Its relationship to Crimson Rambler appears in the stipules at the base of the leaf stalk, which, like that variety, instead of being leaf-like, are split into a dozen or more hair-like teeth on either side. The leaves are not large, and fairly glossy on the upper surface, but the foliage generally is rather meagre and badly subject to mildew.

There is only one flowering period; the first flower opened in my garden on the 18th June, 1910, and Mr. Courtney Page and Mr. Easlea give me the same date. The plant is fully out by the end of June, and thence lasts in flower for rather less than a month. The flowers are borne on short lateral growths from the stems of the previous year, these laterals growing out at right angles to the stem in a manner that is very characteristic. The flowers are decidedly larger than those of most ramblers, resembling Tea Rambler in size, being two to three inches across, and in shape reminding one of an Oleander, but they are somewhat lacking in form, and rather flat when expanded, semi-double, with very crinkled petals. They are very freely produced in fair sized trusses, which from the size of the flowers appear rather tightly packed.

In a sense they stand rain well. That is, they continue to look well on the plant when not too closely examined, but wet rapidly spoils the colour for close inspection, rendering the flowers discoloured and streaky. The colour is mottled rose and pink¹ (Mr. G. L. Paul has just hit it off) and fades to a pale rather washed out magenta² and there is a faint scarcely noticeable yellow tinge at the base of the petal. The blossoms are quite scentless. I think the colour of this Rose is only seen in perfection in hot weather or under glass.

In the garden the Rose makes an ideal pillar of seven or eight feet in height, and it more readily adapts itself to this purpose than any Rose I know. It is not sufficiently strong growing for arch or pergola, and I do not very much care for it as a standard, while its liability to mildew makes it unsuited for a wall. It will also stand a certain amount of shade. Under glass it is useful, and very bright and cheerful early in the season. The characteristic features of Tausendschön are its smooth, almost thornless wood, the short lateral flowering shoots growing at right angles to the stem, and its fine effect of profuse trusses of large flowers. Its weak points are its somewhat meagre foliage, liability to mildew, and want of form in the individual flower.

Tea Rambler (Paul & Son, 1903).

This is described as a Tea, but clearly has a good deal of multiflora blood in it. The plant makes very vigorous upright stems, smooth and shiny, carrying a few curved spines, which are red when young. The stems ripen to a handsome russet red, particularly on the sunny side, the effect of which is enhanced by the stipules at the base of the leaf stalks, which late in the season assume an almost brilliant red colouring. The foliage is particularly good and persistent; the leaves are moderately dark green in colour, surrounded with a faint red edge, with a fine glossy surface, while the young undeveloped leaves at the

¹ R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 159 (Crimson Carmine). Tone 3.

² R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 157 (Solferino Red). Tone 1.

end of the shoots are delicate and fern-like. It is particularly free from mildew.

This Rose has only one flowering period. The first flower opened with me on the 13th June, 1910 (Dr. Williams, from Harrow, gives me the 12th), but it was not fully out for a fortnight later, and it was practically over on the 28th July. The flowers are carried in large clusters, and are tea-scented. The individual blossoms are rather large for a rambling Rose, a little fuller than semi-double, and somewhat loosely put together. The colour of the buds is cherry carmine, ⁽¹⁾ that of the open flowers coppery pink ⁽²⁾, fading to La France pink ⁽³⁾. The flowers last fairly, but not specially well when cut, and they have rather more form than most ramblers.

It will grow in almost any soil and is fairly hardy, makes a fine head as a standard, but is not well adapted for a weeper, and is perhaps most useful as a pillar, though it is also well suited for arch or pergola. The strong points of this Rose are the beauty of its foliage and flowers; its weakness that, unless properly looked after, it is apt to become somewhat lanky. For show purposes the classification of this Rose is unfortunate; it is really a Rambler, and ought to be shown as such, but having got into the "Tea" class it is excluded from its proper place, and of course no one would think of putting it up "in a box."

The Garland (Wells).

This is sometimes called a Hybrid China, but Mr. W. Paul, in "The Rose Garden," regarded it as a Hybrid between *moschata* and *multiflora*, and its stipules seem to indicate a connexion with the last named family. It is at all events a rampant grower, of branching habit. When allowed to grow as a bush unrestrained, young growths are pushed up above the flowering branches and then arching over, produce the flowering laterals of the following year.

¹ R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 156 (Carmine Purple, shade 3).

² R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 152 (Rose Lilac, shade 1).

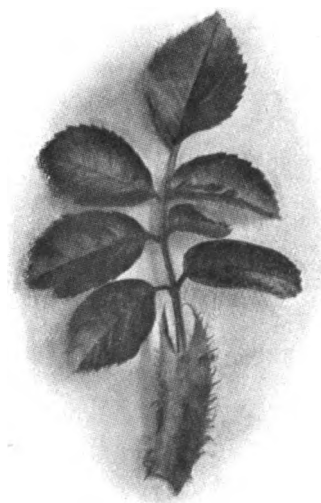
³ R.H.S. Colour Chart No. 151 (Rose France, shade 1).

The branches are covered with numerous sharp black spines which are very typical. The foliage is good and tolerably lasting but is all fallen by Christmas, and it is scarcely at all subject to mildew. It has only one flowering period and that of only moderate length. The first flower opened with me this year (1910) on the 28th June, and it was fully out about a week later, for the flowers come with a rush, while on the 28th July I noted it was practically over.

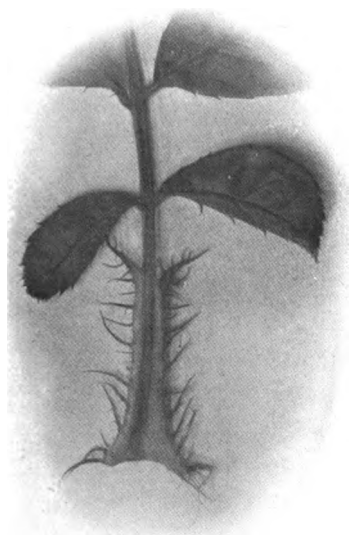
The flowers are carried in large trusses of small blooms, at first buff and white, fading to white, the anthers blackening before the petals fall, and it has a slight honey fragrance, some of my friends call it musk. It is not a good Rose for cutting, as the petals fall quickly, and it is therefore rather difficult to show well. It is at its best in the garden, where it may be used in several forms, its strong point being its profusion of flowers all out together. Planted in tolerable soil it will cover an arch more quickly than any Rose with which I am acquainted, and I have seen it looking beautiful as a tall weeping standard. Planted in a small clump, with the help of a tripod or a few poles, it makes a handsome tall bush, and if allowed to grow untrimmed at all will make a tangled bush about ten feet through, and where room can be spared this is perhaps the most effective way to treat it. It looks beautiful too if allowed to grow up into a tree, as Dundee Rambler will do, and then it flowers all down its drooping branches.

Turner's Crimson Rambler (Turner, 1893).

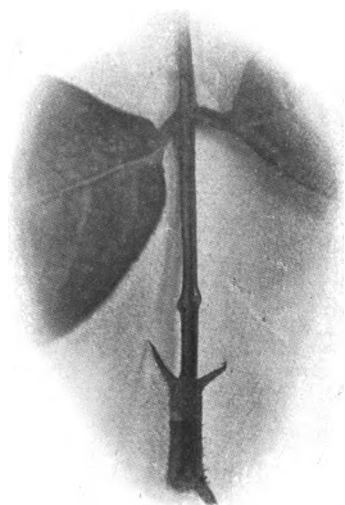
This is a strong growing multiflora, introduced from Japan, where it was cultivated under the name of "Sonkara-abara," which being interpreted means the Rose Cherry Tree. Both foliage and wood of the current year are light green in colour, the bark of the young wood is smooth and shiny, while the leaf stalks are covered with short hairs, and this hairy effect is increased by the stipules at the base of the leaves which, instead of being green and leaf like, are formed into a number of rather coarse hairs



LEAF SHOWING STIPULE OF WICHURAIANA (TYPE).



LEAF SHOWING STIPULE OF CRIMSON RAMBLER.



LEAF SHOWING STIPULE OF NOISSETTE ROSE
(REVE D'OR).

generally about a dozen on each side, a peculiarity often transmitted more or less markedly to its numerous progeny.

After flowering *Crimson Rambler* tends to throw up vigorous straight shoots from the base of the plant which will attain a height of ten feet or more, arching over at the top if left at liberty. From these in the following year short laterals grow out on which the flowers are borne. The routine of culture therefore is to remove in the late summer the shoots that have flowered, carefully preserving the young growths, in order to secure the bloom for the following year. The foliage is badly subject to mildew. There is only one flowering period. The first flowers opened in my garden on the 22nd June, 1910, and the plant was fairly well out about ten days later and fully out by the 10th July from whence it continued till the middle of August.

While the flowering period lasts the plant is covered with a wonderful profusion of flowers, rather small individually, about an inch across, semi-double, and carried in clusters. The flowers are quite scentless, crimson in colour, and rather wanting in form, but they are exceptionally long, lasting both on the plant and when cut, and therefore are easy to exhibit, so much so that we can often use the flowers in the house after they have come back from a show. The attraction of the plant is in the brilliant colouring of the blossoms and the profusion in which they are produced. This is often so great that the whole plant is covered up with the flowers.

Crimson Rambler is quite hardy, and to this and to the variety of purposes for which it may be used in the garden, it is, no doubt, largely indebted for the high place it holds in popular opinion. Of its popularity there can be no doubt. In 1909 it received the greatest number of votes (33) given for the best crimson climbing Rose blooming in clusters, in the competition for the Nickerson cups, and a greater test—it is to be found in nearly every garden. It is a Rose, however, which, as has been stated, is rather badly subject

to mildew, and this is particularly the case if it be planted in any confined situation, and when, as is often the case, the mildew extends to the flower stalks, the beauty and freshness of the flower when picked is spoiled. Other bad points are that the colour does not blend well with that of other flowers, and when fading it is not pleasing. There is no second flowering, and the wood is at times liable to canker.

Recently has appeared a perpetual flowering sport called Flower of Fairfield (Schultheis, 1908), which ought to be an acquisition, but we still await proof that we shall find in the sport the brilliance of colour, profusion of flower, and vigour of growth of the parent. I am inclined to fear that if some of the brightness has not been lost, at least the less pleasing stage of colouring in the flower is reached earlier in the sport than we find to be the case with Crimson Rambler. Another Rose claiming to challenge the supremacy of this popular favourite is Excelsa, and if the colour of this Rose is as good out of doors as under glass we need not hesitate to welcome it.

The uses to which Crimson Rambler may be put in the garden are many, but in selecting a site it is well to remember that its colour is one which does not harmonise well with many of the modern highly coloured Roses, and that the want of form in the flowers makes it suitable rather for a distant effect than for close observation. I have a plant on a screen 10-ft. to 12-ft. in height, between Aglaia, a pale yellow Rambler usually past its best before Crimson Rambler reaches its full glory of flower, and on the other side Aimée Vibert, which flowers at the same time and contrasts well with Crimson Rambler both in flowers and foliage. Crimson Rambler makes a good pillar and is easily kept in order for this purpose by removing annually all the old wood and shortening the young growths to different lengths; it also does well on arch or pergola. As a standard it makes a big head and looks well in the distance when in flower, but I am not fond of it so used, the growth being too stiff to trail well. This Rambler may also usefully be

grown clambering over old stumps and rough places, and it makes a really fine hedge. I sometimes ride past a hedge of this Rambler planted at the back of the drive in a garden a few miles from here, and in full flower it is a fine sight, well worth going to see.

MILDEW TABLE

showing the balance of opinions expressed as to liability to mildew.

| Rose. | Free from Mildew. | Subject to Mildew. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Albéric Barbier | 12 | — |
| Alister Stella Gray | 10 | 4 |
| American Pillar | 7 | 1 |
| Blush Rambler | 5 | 6 |
| Climbing Caroline Testout | 5 | 6 |
| Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant | 1 | 10 |
| Conrad F. Meyer | 4 | 9 |
| Dorothy Dennison (see D. Perkins) | — | — |
| Dorothy Perkins and its Sports ... | 3 | 10 |
| François Crousse | 4 | 7 |
| François Foucard | 9 | — |
| François Juranville | 9 | — |
| Gardenia | 13 | — |
| Hiawatha... .. | 10 | 2 |
| Jersey Beauty | 13 | — |
| Joseph Lamy | 6 | — |
| Lady Godiva (see D. Perkins) | — | — |
| Léontine Gervais | 7 | 1 |
| Mme. Alfred Carrière | 12 | 2 |
| Minnehaha (see D. Perkins) | — | — |
| Paul's Carmine Pillar | 10 | 3 |
| Reine Olga de Wurtemberg | 8 | 5 |
| Rêve d'Or | 9 | 4 |
| Shower of Gold | 6 | 2 |
| Tausendschön | 4 | 9 |
| Tea Rambler | 10 | 3 |
| The Garland | 8 | 4 |
| Turner's Crimson Rambler | — | 14 |
| White Dorothy (see D. Perkins) | — | — |

It is often said that Crimson Rambler does not do well on a wall, but if care be taken early to keep mildew in check this is not the case. In fact, the finest individual plant I have seen is grown by a neighbour of mine on a

wooden fence, about eight feet high, and carried above this on wire for another couple of feet. The branches are trained fan-wise, and extend to a length of over 33 feet, while the main stems, of which there are three or four, have grown into veritable little trunks seven inches round. Crimson Rambler will grow in almost any soil, though it is economical of time to give it a good root run at the start, and this appears specially desirable, as I have found it decidedly impatient of root disturbances. Sometimes the removal of the soil for purposes of renovation on one side only will give it a severe check from which it will take some years to recover. Many situations will suit it, but I think the sun during at least part of the day is essential.

White Dorothy (See under "Dorothy Perkins and its sports.")



Rose Growing in Rhodesia.

By P. B. SNASHALL.

The culture of Roses in Rhodesia is naturally in its initial stage. In fact, the country is only now emerging from its pioneering days, and pioneers may be excused if, in opening up a new country, the planting of the Rose, civilising in its effects though it may be, is not one of the first objects to engage attention. During the past ten years, however, a great number of Roses have been imported, and enough has been done to show that, given the care and attention which the Queen of Flowers receives elsewhere, Roses equal to those in any other part of the world can be grown in almost any district of Southern Rhodesia.

I have had some experience of Rose culture in Salisbury, but most of my Rose growing has been done during the past six years in Umtali, so that, while I believe the results I record are such as would be obtained in most parts of the Chartered Company's territory south of the Zambesi, they are results obtained solely in Umtali, a small township beautifully situated among the mountains on the border dividing Rhodesia from Portuguese East Africa.

Our elevation is roughly 3,700-ft. above sea level, latitude 19 deg. S., so that we may be considered in the tropics. Our rainfall is in an average year about 32 inches, and as it mostly falls during four months of the twelve, November to February, irrigation or artificial watering is very necessary for the well-being of the Rose. Although so near the tropics, the thermometer only occasionally rises above 90° F. in the shade; we have beautifully cool nights, and excessively hot days are not frequent. Very light frost is sometimes felt during the months of June, July, or August, but on an average on not more than three days in the year, and then not sufficiently

severe to blacken young shoots of the orange trees. In the district perennial streams are fairly plentiful, and in the township we have by far the best water service of any in the country. As in most mountainous districts the soil is patchy—"where it is good it is very, very good, but where it is bad it is horrid," from a Rose lover's point of view. In my own small garden—150-ft. square—we have three distinct patches. One strip of very poor sandy soil, with a reef as a subsoil, down which water runs as through a sieve; another strip (about half the garden) of really excellent black loamy soil, with a red clay subsoil, in which Roses thrive wonderfully; then another corner of very deep sandy loam, with gravelly subsoil, and in this cuttings will strike readily, but the plants require a great deal of feeding and watering to grow well. All the land here is well drained, so that no artificial drainage is required for the growing of Roses.

The principal difficulty we have to consider here, apart from the various pests, is how to give our Roses the rest they require. Most varieties will continue growing from the 1st of January to the 31st of December every year, and Teas and Hybrid Teas, and other real "Perpetuals" will flower the greater part of that time. In the dry season, our winter, perhaps they should be allowed to rest for a time, but the weather being cool and the atmosphere beautifully clear, the blooms come so perfect that one cannot resist keeping them growing well by watering and other attentions, particularly as other flowers are then not so plentiful, and functions when Roses are much in demand are more frequent. In the wet season, of course, we cannot get them to rest if we would; the consequence is that with us the plants are never resting, and it is remarkable how well they last under such conditions. I have plants that have been growing continuously for five years, and are in a most vigorous condition, giving better blooms now than in their earlier infancy.

With few exceptions the Hybrid Perpetuals do not give much satisfaction with us. The exceptions are Frau Karl Druschki, Hugh Dickson, Suzanne M. Rodocanachi, Ulrich



By G. Branch, Umtali.

**PART OF A BUSH OF "PEACE" T., FOUR YEARS FROM
PLANTING, AND NATIVE GARDEN BOY IN THE GARDEN
OF MR. P. B. SNASHALL, UMTALI, RHODESIA.**

Brunner, Charles Lefévre, and Horace Vernet. With regard to the first named, I can well support all the good things that have been said of this grand Rose in the last three "Annuals" of the N.R.S. Apparently it is a Rose that will do well in any climate and almost any soil. I find it best either on its own roots or budded on the de la Grifferraie stock. We have not tried it on the briar. Its only defect, lack of scent, is certainly a serious one; we have, however, frequently found it giving a very sweet briar-like fragrance, but as a rule it must be admitted that it is quite scentless.

The lack of fragrance, "the very soul of the Rose," is often brought as a charge against Roses grown in sub-tropical and tropical countries. Those who accept this statement as a fact I should like to take round my garden any morning, but particularly when we have La France, Gloire de Margottin, Ards Pillar, Lamarque, Ards Rover, Maréchal Niel, K. A. Victoria, Horace Vernet, Xavier Olibo, and the Lyon Rose in full bloom, and they would be forced to admit that, although in a hot climate the fragrance may be more fleeting, the Rose still has a soul in Africa, as much as it has in the dear homeland. Hugh Dickson and the climber Noëlla Nabonnand are two others that contradict the theory that present day Roses have no scent.

The Teas, Hybrid Teas, and Noisette Roses all do splendidly. Such varieties as Killarney, Betty, Princesse M. Mertchersky, and Harry Kirk, come rather thin in the hot weather, but during the winter months, with a little disbudding, we get exquisite blooms. Of the Noisettes, Maréchal Niel, Lamarque, Mme. Alfred Carrière (H.N.), and William Allen Richardson grow rampantly and bloom profusely. The beauty of the latter is rather too fleeting, but the others give grand blooms for cutting nearly all the year round. With six plants of Maréchal Niel we can get some blooms every day in the year, while we have three or four times a year when the plants are full of bloom. Crimson Rambler and wichuraiana Hybrids, such as Dorothy Perkins, are a great disappointment here. They grow rampantly, particularly the latter, but will

hardly give any blooms. Apparently they require a more decided dormant season. The two *Banksias* do grandly and soon cover a high fence, flowering very freely the second year from a cutting. Of the species, the only one growing well here is the *bracteata* Macartney. This is a very vigorous grower, and is one mass of bloom as I write (in September). The one pictured is from a cutting put in three years ago. Although supposed to only flower once a year, we have had here a few flowers ever since May, but during September and October the bushes are covered with the large single white blooms, which in the early morning, before the bees have been busy at them, are very beautiful with their bright yellow stamens.

The briar is not a strong grower with us, and it is rather a puzzle to decide which is the best stock to use for this country. I have never seen the seedling-briar grown here. Most of the Roses imported come from the southern Colonies, the nurserymen at King William's Town, Grahamstown, and the Cape being well stocked with new varieties, although they are not always sent out for a couple of years after being put into commerce at home. A good number have been imported from England, Scotland, Ireland, and a few from France and Luxemburg. It must be confessed that the plants received from the Colonies give more general satisfaction than those sent out from Europe. The colonial nurserymen appear to use almost exclusively the *Manetti* or the *de la Grifferaie* stocks. Roses on these stocks soon make large plants, and, generally speaking, the *H.P.*'s and *H.T.*'s appear to do equally well on either. The *Teas* are apparently best on the *de la Grifferaie*. This stock certainly appears to be the best all-round one. It is very easily struck, very free from disease, and plants on it appear to be almost free from one of the worst pests here—the orange scale. Roses on the briar suffer greatly from this scale, except some of the *Teas*. It must be admitted that the blooms from *Tea* Roses appear more refined on the briar stock than on any other, but still we get very beautiful blooms from *Teas* on the *de la Grifferaie*, and also on their own roots.



By G. Branch, Umtali.

MACARTNEY ROSE THREE YEARS AFTER THE INSERTION OF A CUTTING OF IT, IN THE GARDEN OF MR. P. B. SNASHALL, UMTALI, RHODESIA.

In experimenting with stocks I have found that those made from the Tea Rose, Etoile de Lyon (a free-rooting and strong grower here), give fine results in the case of both Teas and Hybrid Teas. I have got splendid specimens of William Shean, Mdle. Simone Beaumez and White Maman Cochet on this stock. Roses worked on the Macartney used as a stock also give good results, both in foliage and blooms. Although the latter do not appear quite up to exhibition size, they are particularly clean and healthy. Blooms of the climbing K. A. Victoria on this stock are quite an eau-de-nil white, similar to Molly Sharman-Crawford, and are very freely produced. Macartney I find difficult to bud, the percentage of failures being very large.

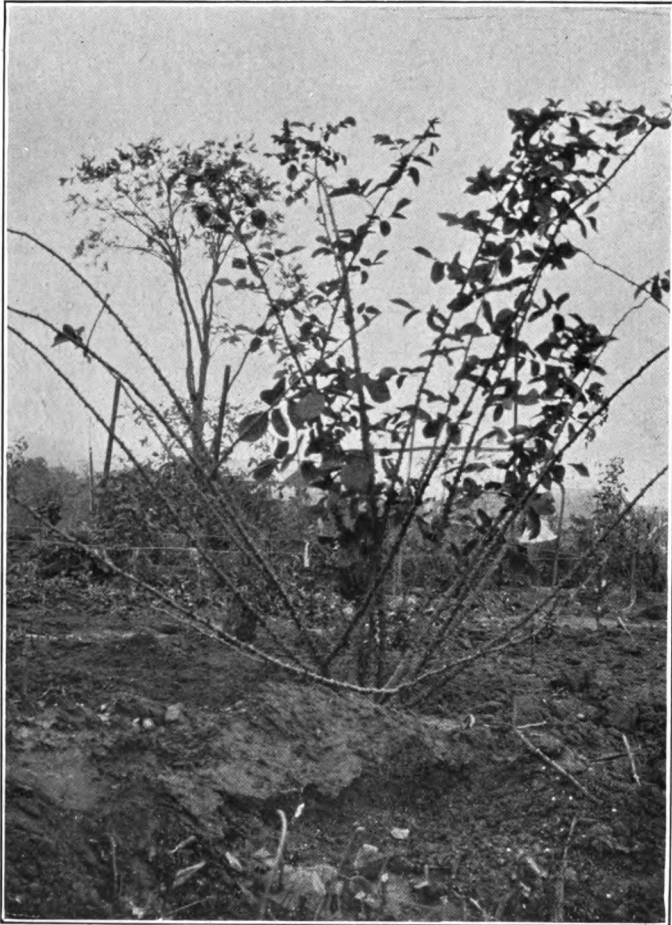
Hardly any Roses are grown here as standards. It is stated that standards will not do in this country and that they will not last more than a year or so. Personally I think if the right stock is used standards will do as well here as elsewhere, and I am inclined to think that the de la Grifferaie will prove to be the best stock for them. Quite fair standards of this stock can be obtained, by a little care in removing side growths, within twelve months. I have tried a few of these as standards and all are doing well; the best blooms I have had of Frau Karl Druschki and Mme. Jules Gravereaux having been grown in this way. Other varieties I have which are doing well on short standards (2½-ft.) of this stock are Lady Roberts, Mdle. Simone Beaumez, and Cléo.

Although in so many ways conditions are very different here to what they are in England, the opinions expressed by rosarians at home as to the behaviour of different varieties holds good in this country. Bessie Brown and Etoile de Lyon are as impatient of wet here as in England; Mildred Grant is a very disappointing Rose, except as an exhibitor's Rose; Her Majesty is a most shy bloomer and mildews badly, and so on. So that their "manners and customs" do not seem to change with the climate. Of the Roses seldom referred to in the home gardening literature, and which deserve more attention if they behave as well as they do here, I should like to mention

Peace, Mrs. Reynolds Hole, and Yvonne Vacherot. These grow most vigorously and bloom freely all the year round with me. It is mentioned in the Official Catalogue (1910 Edition) that Peace "should be more grown," and I fully endorse this advice for Rhodesia. I am sending a small photograph showing a plant four years old, which has never been really out of bloom since it first flowered four weeks after planting. Many of the blooms are up to exhibition standard, and at times the bush has hundreds of blooms in all stages of development. Usually the blooms are a rich cream, but occasionally the pink shade of G. Nabonnand, the variety from which it sported, is seen in a bloom here and there. The bush is almost thornless, has splendid foliage, and blooms can be picked with very long stems. G. Nabonnand is only an acquaintance of just over a year, but it gives promise of being as good as its sport, and the colour is a lovely shade of creamy rose. Yvonne Vacherot, one of the newer varieties, is proving one of the best H.T.'s here, flowering very freely, and occasionally giving one of those perfect blooms one feels inclined to show everyone.

Of the latest varieties I have, the following are giving promise of being almost up to their raisers' description—which is very high praise: Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Comtesse Icy Hardegg, Dorothy Page-Roberts, Harry Kirk, Lyon Rose, Mme. Segond - Weber, Molly Sharman - Crawford, and W. R. Smith. The following are growing well but evidently require to be more established, the blooms so far being disappointing: Mrs. David Jardine, Nita Weldon, Rhea Reid, Veluvezoom, W. E. Lippiatt, His Majesty, Lady Alice Stanley, and G. C. Waud.

There is a great difference in the time required to establish stocks in the open air here, to that taken in the old country. De la Grifferaie cuttings inserted in June can be transplanted in August, and will be ready for budding in November. I have successfully budded stocks of these two months after the cutting was put in. Manetti take a little longer, but one can get good budded plants on this stock in less than twelve months from the time of inserting the cutting.



By G. Branch, Umtali.

A PLANT OF J. B. CLARK, 12 MONTHS OLD, RAISED FROM A CUTTING
BY MR. P. B. SNASHALL, IN HIS GARDEN AT UMTALI, RHODESIA.

A number of varieties do exceedingly well on their own roots, particularly such strong growers as J. B. Clark, Frau Karl Druschki, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, Peace, La France, the two Cochetts, and all the so-called climbers. The accompanying photograph shows a plant of J. B. Clark, taken just a year from the date of inserting the cutting. It had a splendid flush of blooms two months previously (*i.e.*, ten months from the cutting), and has had hardly any since that time. On the original imported plant, on the briar stock, more than twelve months elapsed from planting before the first bloom appeared.

We have rather more than our full share of pests. The "Enemies of the Rose," mentioned in the Society's publication of that name, are all well represented, and in addition we have our own peculiar pests, who would object to the English climate. First, and most destructive of all, is the termite, or white ant. Some Rhodesians who grow a few Roses in tins, not too well, will declare that it is foolish to try to grow Roses in the open ground here, owing to these destructive enemies. They certainly require continual vigilance to guard against their depredations, but when all is said I doubt whether they do the damage that a severe May frost will do in England to a Rose garden. I find the best preventative is a little powdered naphthaline round the collar of each plant, mixed with the soil. This keeps its virtues some months, and does no harm to the plant. Kraal or stable manure must not be placed round the plants here, it is much too attractive to white ants. They are partial to certain varieties. Very rarely do they attack Manetti or other stocks, but Frau Karl Druschki appears particularly attractive to them. While plants are growing vigorously they are seldom attacked, but cuttings and newly planted Roses need constant watching. Sometimes they make an exception and attack strong old plants, but this is usually when a mulch of manure has been placed round the plant. One keen gardener here lost several large specimens of good Roses last year during one night, from the attacks of the "driver" ant, the warrior of the termite family. I have found frequent use of liquid manure, containing a good

proportion of soot, one of the most satisfactory and effective methods of keeping the ants away, and at the same time keeping the plants in good health generally. Next in importance is the beetle—there are several varieties of him—which comes out after dark, and eats blooms and leaves. These are extremely destructive between October and December, and where there are a number of indigenous trees in the vicinity of a Rose garden, they will sometimes come in such numbers as to strip all blooms and leaves, giving the plants a check that takes them months to recover from. During the day we have large red, black, and yellow and black striped beetles. In some years these are very plentiful, and one beetle will eat half a large bloom in a morning, but they do not often eat the foliage. Hand-picking appears the only remedy, and it is not at all a pleasant task. Compared with the foregoing, the enemies such as mildew, aphides, and even scale, are mild forms of persecution, and are comparatively easily dealt with. Some years, swarms of locusts give trouble, but can as a rule be easily driven off to your neighbour's garden—or further. Grasshoppers are always in evidence, and spoil a number of flower buds. For these it is a good thing to let the poultry have the run of the garden now and then, although a fowl will sometimes take a liking for Rose blooms, and eat all within reach.

Reading over the last paragraph makes it appear that the drawbacks to Rose growing are very great in Rhodesia, but these drawbacks are more than outweighed by the advantages we enjoy from our superb climate, so that to one with that love of the Rose so essential to success, the growing of Roses in Rhodesia will bring with it many rewards, and can be made the source of continual pleasure throughout the twelve months of every year.

Rambling Roses by the Waterside.

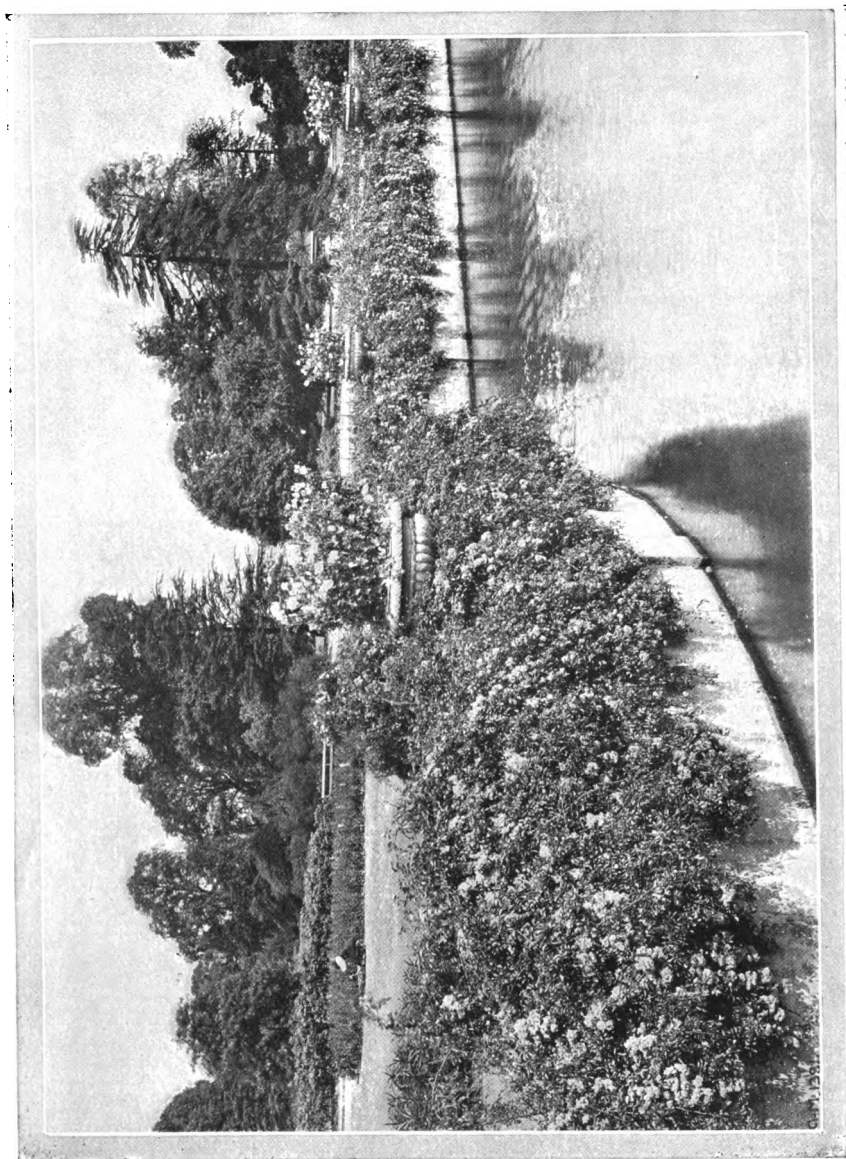
By **GEORGE GORDON, V.M.H., Vice-President N.R.S.**

Much has been written in praise of Rambling Roses as aids in beautifying the garden, and many have been the methods of training recommended for the display of their varied charms; but, although a rather close student of the literature of the Rose, I have not met with a suggestion that they can be successfully used in contributing to the attractions of water margins. Hence the success that has been achieved at Kew in the cultivation of the popular Dorothy Perkins at the waterside has been of much interest to me, and what has been accomplished in the Royal Gardens certainly deserves to be widely known. Many are the beautiful effects produced by this elegant and attractively coloured wichuraiana Rose that have come under my notice in various parts of the British Isles during the past few years, but not one can be called to mind as superior to that here referred to. Being the first instance in which this or any other wichuraiana Rose has been utilised in association with water and masonry, those responsible for the inception of and making this new departure are deserving of the heartiest congratulations of rosarians on the eminently satisfactory results obtained.

The illustration accompanying this note so clearly shows the manner in which the Rose was planted and trained, that a lengthened description is wholly unnecessary. Visitors to the Royal Gardens, Kew, will remember the lake between the principal museum and the palm house, and they will remember also that the sheet of water is bounded on three sides by a white stone wall somewhat ornate in design. On the eastern and western sides of the lake the wall is, for a considerable portion of its length, clothed with Dorothy Perkins, and the

illustration is of a part of the wall on the western side. On the outer side of each of the two walls there is a narrow border, which, judging from the results, was well prepared by liberal manuring and deep digging previous to the planting of the Roses. A small portion of the growth has been allowed to spread over the surface of the border, sufficient in fact to form a carpet of the glossiest of green leafage. The remainder has been trained over the balustrade and allowed to droop over the water, as shown in the accompanying illustration, which it may be mentioned has been reproduced from a photograph taken by myself at quite the end of July of last year.

The effect was well nigh indescribable, the glossy green leaves presenting a pleasing contrast to the white masonry and the great masses of rich pink flowers depending gracefully over the water, produced an effect that was startling in its beauty. Not only did the combination of flowers and foliage produce an impression, not lightly removed, but the reflection of the myriads of pink blooms in the water immensely enhanced the effect. The Roses on the eastern side of the lake bloom with some freedom and make a satisfactory display in the season of flowering; but they are not equal to those on the western side. This difference is due to the fact that, while the latter enjoy full exposure to sunlight, the former are within a short distance of tall trees which intercept the light during the earlier part of the day. The wichuraianas are evidently the best for trailing over walls that bound water, and varieties, other than Dorothy Perkins, may be so utilised, but it is doubtful whether there is a variety that is superior to it. For a wall of red bricks or dark stone, White Dorothy would unquestionably be a great success.



From the "Gardeners' Magazine."

DOROTHY PERKINS OVERHANGING A LAKE IN THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

Roses and their Decorative Value.

By R. FORESTER FELTON,

Florist to H.M. The King, and Author of "British Floral Decoration."

There is little need for me to tell rosarians that the flower which they all love so well is, without doubt, Nature's most useful gift to every floral decorator, from the humble cottager who gathers a Rose bud to adorn his button-hole on Sunday to the professional Florist who decorates the apartments of Kings and Queens, or tables for Royal banquets. It is, always has been, and let us hope ever will be, both in our hearts and on our escutcheon the National flower.

There was a time when the Rose was even more indisputably the Queen of all decorating flowers than it is now, for until recently it had practically no competitor. Fortunately with the advent of the Perpetual Flowering Carnation came a rapid improvement in the decorative section of Roses. Had this not occurred the reigning Queen might perhaps have found even her throne assailed.

There is no flower in the production and improvement of which such wonderful progress has been made in recent years, and one positively shudders to think of the Floral World now without our glorious new Hybrid Teas and wichuraianas. It is not difficult to ascertain the reason why they are so useful to us. First of all the colourings are soft, clear, decided, beautiful, and varied beyond description; secondly, the scent of most varieties is delicious and freely given out. This latter point is of some importance, as there are many flowers which give sweet perfume if one takes the trouble to smell them, but which do not voluntarily fill a house with fragrance. Their form, moreover, is grace itself, and gives us more beautiful and ever changing lines than any other flower which comes to my mind.

The Rose is very easy to arrange because there are never two flowers exactly alike, each petal that unfolds reveals a fresh line, and it is beautiful from the moment it shows colour until the last petal has expanded—this is why no other flower is so lovely in all its stages of development. In artistic floral arrangements repetition means failure. Two blooms of the same size and in the same condition as regards forwardness should never be used close to one another, and no two blooms should be placed exactly level in any position where they may be seen from one point of view.

In all floral art it is well-balanced zig-zag lines and gently undulating heights that should be aimed at. Hence a table with six vases of even height cannot possibly look well, although the arrangement of each vase may in itself be perfect. It is comforting to think that during the last twenty years British raisers and growers have not only drawn level with their Continental competitors but have even passed them, both in the production of new varieties and in the perfection of Rose culture. I have attended several great Rose shows abroad, and although it must be admitted that their methods of showing them are somewhat more elaborate and fanciful than our own, it is safe to assert that no other country could get together such magnificent collections of perfect blooms as are to be seen at the Summer and Autumn shows of our National Rose Society.

By way of marking British progress it is interesting to note that we now export great quantities daily of the highest grade cut Roses to France, Belgium and Germany, while plants of British raised varieties are sent to all parts of the globe.

Although the title of my paper is "Roses and their Decorative Value," I feel there is really little, from a technical point of view, that I can impart to my readers, but as the varieties one has to work with is such a very important matter, I venture at the end of this article, to give a list of a few of the best varieties to grow for decorative purposes and also some desirable contrasts.

The great point to be remembered in Rose arrangements is the type of flower you are working with, hence strong

stemmed varieties are most suitable for low Rose bowls or for making the ground work, as it were, of a big decoration. Where two or more varieties are being used the lighter and smaller flowers should stand well away from the heavier ones. Wichuraianas and other Climbing Roses are better used in tall vases placed on high pedestals, so that they may hang over and show their full character and beauty.

The foliage of many varieties of the Rose is so beautiful that, when it can be obtained, no other should, on any consideration, be used with them, but when, in the winter, it is unprocurable, the best substitute is *Mahonia Darwinii*, taking care not to use the coarse growths but only the lighter and more elegant points. It is no doubt because the shape of these leaves is somewhat like that of the Rose that they go so well with them. If any other substitute is found necessary never on any account let it be *Maidenhair*, or indeed, any other fern, but rather some light sprays of *Asparagus plumosus nanus*, or *Sprengeri*.

Nothing is more distasteful to me than a table of Roses arranged with a mass of other foliages, or with *Smilax* crawling about the cloth in a haphazard sort of way. When employing sprays of Rose foliage or other greenery care must be taken that they have their origin in something, and are not laid casually about on the table. When several vases are used an endeavour should always be made to join them up as it were with light sprays of Rose or other foliage. I do not mean to convey that a direct line be made from one to another, but there should be a kind of subtle connection between all the vases used. It is of the utmost importance too that the vases are either decorated or finished on the table itself, and not on a side table and placed in position after they are arranged.

Exhibitors of decorated tables who wish to stand any chance in high-class competitions must confine themselves either to one variety or at most two perfectly contrasting ones. It is not sufficient to provide one's self with a box of red or pink Roses, as many of the varieties, although their colour practically matches, they go badly together owing to their

different type and line. I am aware that small growers cannot always carry out this suggestion, but the nearer they keep to it the better their work will be.

The same remark applies to Roses used in your home. If you have, say, a dozen blooms in six varieties you will get more effect from them if arranged separately in specimen glasses than if they are all put into one vase.

It is astonishing how few varieties go really well together. Take for example Liberty and Richmond; these, although so much alike in colour, are quite different in type, and should never be used together if it can possibly be avoided.

Never crowd Roses. They are quite lovely enough to stand well away from one another. If a perfect match or gentle harmony cannot be managed, then go for a strong contrast such as deep crimson and white. Heavy flowers will bear strong sprays of foliage with them. Use dark green foliage with crimson and deep crimson Roses, pale green with rose and pink ones, and bronze or red shoots with salmon pink, yellow, gold, and apricot shades.

Roses for decorative work should be cut over night, put deep in water, and kept in the coolest place available, or as soon after sunrise as possible and treated in the same way for an hour or so.

Good Varieties for Decoration.

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| T *Austrian Copper | Léontine Gervais |
| Captain Hayward | T *Liberty |
| T *Comtesse du Cayla | Lord Penzance |
| T *Coquina | T *Lyon Rose |
| *Eugénie Lamesch | T *Madame Abel Chatenay |
| T *Excelsa | Madame Gabriel Luizet |
| Frau Karl Druschki | *Madame Melanie Soupert |
| Gardenia | T Madame Ravary |
| G. C. Waud | Marquise de Sinety |
| T *Gottfried Keller | T *Mrs. Alfred Tate |
| *Hiawatha | Mrs. David Jardine |
| T *Hugh Dickson | *Mrs. Edward Mawley |
| T *Irish Elegance | T *Mrs. Herbert Stevens |
| Joseph Hill | *Mrs. John Laing |
| *Juliet | T *Mrs. O. G. Orpen |
| Lady Ashtown | Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford |
| Lady Curzon | Queen Mab |
| T *Lady Gay | T *Richmond |
| *Lady Roberts | T *Souvenir du President Carnot |
| *La France | Ulrich Brunner |
| T Laurette Messimy | *White Dorothy |
| T *Lena | |

All the Roses in the foregoing list are among the best for decorative purposes, while those marked with an asterisk are exceptionally suitable, and those with T against their names are specially useful for table decoration.

A few Contrasts which will be found effective.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Irish Elegance | with Comtesse de Nadaillac. |
| ” | ” Earl of Warwick. |
| ” | ” Madame Jean Dupuy. |
| ” | ” Comtesse du Cayla. |
| ” | ” Mrs. Alfred Tate. |
| Madame Abel Chatenay | ” Madame Ravary. |
| ” | ” François Juranville. |
| Gruss an Teplitz | ” White Dorothy. |
| Lena | ” Madame Ravary. |
| ” | ” Gottfried Keller. |
| Beryl | ” Lyon Rose. |
| Comtesse du Cayla | ” Gottfried Keller. |
| Mrs. O. G. Orpen | ” Blush Rambler. |
| Madame Hoste | ” Lady Ashtown. |

Roses which make lovely Table Decorations with Rose Foliage only.

Frau Karl Druschki (with foliage of rubrifolia and some sprays of wichuraiana).

Hugh Dickson (a few small flowers should stand away from the larger ones and a profusion of foliage is advisable).

La France (for a large table, with numbers of buds and pale green foliage).

Madame Abel Chatenay (with bright coloured foliage).

Richmond (with good green foliage of various shades, but never with red or brown shoots).

White Roses with an abundance of tinted foliage make a delightfully cool-looking dinner table on a hot summer's evening, and come as a welcome change.

The following five varieties will be improved by the addition of a few light sprays of Lady Gay, Minnehaha, or Dorothy Perkins, viz., Caroline Testout, La France, Margaret Dickson, Mrs. John Laing, and Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.

Decorations with large-sized flowers of crimson Roses will be lightened by the addition of a few sprays of Hiawatha or Excelsa.

FOLIAGE :—The foliage of rubrifolia, sericea pteracantha or Albéric Barbier may often be added to your work with excellent effect.

ROSE ANALYSIS, 1903-1910.

[Reprinted from the "Journal of Horticulture" of October 20th, 1910, by the kind permission of the Editor of that journal, at the request of the Publications Committee of the Society. A similar analysis of Roses appears annually in the "Journal of Horticulture" in either October or November.]



HERE are only two things which as a rule affect in any marked degree the records in these analyses— at all events, those for the current year—and these are the earliness or lateness of the season, and the date of the National Rose Society's Metropolitan Show, whether unusually early or late. Rose plants passed through the winter of 1909-10 without injury, except in those places where the frosts which occurred towards the end of January were exceptionally severe and there was at the time no protective covering of snow. All went well after pruning time in March until nearly the middle of May, when there occurred two sharp frosts which gave a sudden check to the growth of the new shoots, but were fortunately followed by no serious results. Then came five weeks of warm weather, during which there were but few cold nights, so that good progress was made. Then, when all appeared safe, and a splendid and very early flowering season seemed assured, there arrived, in the last week in June, that frequent marplot of our first and most important exhibition, cold and wet weather, which lasted until the show day, with the inevitable consequence that the glorious prospect of an exceptionally fine display had to be much modified. Fortunately, the date of the exhibition was nearly a week later than usual, so that the effect of the previous cold was less felt than it otherwise would have been. The number of "exhibition" Roses staged was unusually large; indeed, with two exceptions, larger than at any previous show of the Society; but the quality of the individual blooms fell short of the promise given only a week or so previously.

HYBRID PERPETUALS AND HYBRID TEAS.

| Position in present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown. | No. of times shown in 1910 in True Relative Proportion to the Average. | NAME. | Date of Introduction. | Raiser's or Introducer's Name. | COLOUR. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 46.4 | 24 | Bessie Brown, H.T. | 1899 | A. Dickson & Sons | Creamy white |
| 2 | 45.2 | 27 | Mildred Grant, H.T. | 1901 | A. Dickson & Sons | Ivory white, tinted peach |
| 3 | 44.0 | 39 | Dean Hole, H.T. | 1904 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pale silvery rose, deeper shaded |
| 4 | 43.5 | 62 | Frau Karl Druschki | 1900 | P. Lambert | Pure white |
| 5 | 36.6 | 46 | Mrs. John Laing | 1887 | Bennett | Rosy pink |
| 6 | 34.1 | 18 | Caroline Testout, H.T. | 1890 | Pernet-Ducher | Bright warm pink |
| 7 | 29.5 | 24 | Ulrich Brunner | 1881 | Levet | Cherry red |
| 8 | 29.0 | 37 | J. B. Clark, H.T. | 1905 | Hugh Dickson | Deep scarlet, shaded plum |
| 9 | 25.2 | 16 | Florence Pemberton, H.T. | 1902 | A. Dickson & Sons | Creamy white, edged blush |
| 10 | 25.0 | 16 | Mrs. W. J. Grant, H.T. | 1895 | A. Dickson & Sons | Deep rosy pink |
| 11 | 24.7 | 21 | Lady Ashtown, H.T. | 1904 | A. Dickson & Sons | Deep pink |
| 12 | 23.2 | 26 | Hugh Dickson | 1904 | Hugh Dickson | Crimson, shaded scarlet |
| 13 | 23.0 | 31 | Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, H.T. | 1903 | The E. G. Hill Co. | Light flesh |
| 14 | 21.5 | 21 | William Shean, H.T. | 1906 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pink |
| 15 | 21.0 | 4 | Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, H.T. | 1891 | Lambert & Reiter | Cream, shaded lemon |
| *15 | 21.0 | 21 | Lyon Rose, H.T. | 1907 | Pernet-Ducher | Salmon pink, suffused yellow |
| 17 | 20.0 | 14 | A. K. Williams | 1877 | J. Schwartz | Bright carmine red |
| 18 | 18.1 | 16 | Gustave Piganeau | 1889 | Pernet-Ducher | Carmine, shaded lake |
| 19 | 17.8 | 7 | Alice Lindsell, H.T. | 1902 | A. Dickson & Sons | Creamy white, pink centre |
| 20 | 16.9 | 19 | Horace Vernet | 1866 | Guillot | Scarlet crimson, dark shaded |
| 21 | 16.5 | 11 | Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford | 1894 | A. Dickson & Sons | Clear rosy pink |
| 22 | 16.1 | 14 | Suzanne M. Rodocanachi | 1883 | Léveque | Glowing rose |
| 23 | 16.0 | 7 | La France, H.T. | 1867 | Guillot | Silvery rose, pale lilac shading |
| 24 | 15.6 | 14 | Helen Keller | 1895 | A. Dickson & Sons | Rosy cerise |
| 25 | 15.2 | 13 | Captain Hayward | 1893 | Bennett | Light scarlet crimson |
| 26 | 14.4 | 12 | Marquise Litta, H.T. | 1893 | Pernet-Ducher | Carmine rose, deeper centre |
| 27 | 13.7 | 9 | Her Majesty | 1885 | Bennett | Pale rose |
| 28 | 13.0 | 11 | Charles J. Grahame, H.T. | 1905 | A. Dickson & Sons | Very bright crimson |
| 28 | 13.0 | 9 | Killarney, H.T. | 1898 | A. Dickson & Sons | Suffused pale pink |
| 28 | 13.0 | 14 | Madame Melanie Soupert, H.T. | 1905 | Pernet-Ducher | Pale yellow, suffused carmine |
| 31 | 12.1 | 3 | Ulster | 1899 | A. Dickson & Sons | Salmon pink |
| 32 | 10.9 | 7 | Charles Lefebvre | 1861 | Lacharme | Rich velvety crimson |
| 33 | 10.4 | 4 | Prince Arthur | 1875 | B. R. Cant | Dark crimson |
| 34 | 9.4 | 12 | Alfred Colomb | 1865 | Lacharme | Bright red |
| 34 | 9.4 | 9 | Countess of Caledon, H.T. | 1897 | A. Dickson & Sons | Carmine rose |
| 34 | 9.4 | 9 | Dupuy Jamin | 1868 | Jamin | Bright cerise |
| 37 | 9.3 | 7 | Lady Movra Beauclerc, H.T. | 1901 | A. Dickson & Sons | Madder rose, with silvery reflex |
| 38 | 9.2 | 9 | Comte de Raimbaud | 1868 | Roland | Clear crimson |
| 38 | 9.2 | 9 | François Michelon | 1871 | Levet | Deep rose, reverse silvery |
| 38 | 9.2 | 7 | Mamie, H.T. | 1901 | A. Dickson & Sons | Dull rose carmine |
| 38 | 9.2 | 10 | Marie Baumann | 1863 | Baumann | Soft carmine red |
| 42 | 8.7 | 1 | White Lady, H.T. | 1890 | W. Paul & Son | Creamy white |
| 43 | 8.3 | 7 | Gladys Harkness, H.T. | 1900 | A. Dickson & Sons | Deep salmon pink |
| 44 | 8.2 | 7 | Oberhofgärtner Terks, H.T. | 1901 | N. Welter | Ivory white, tinted lilac rose |
| 45 | 8.0 | 3 | Mrs. J. Bateman, H.T. | 1905 | A. Dickson & Sons | Deep china rose |
| 46 | 7.5 | 6 | Gustav Grünerwald, H.T. | 1903 | P. Lambert | Carmine pink |
| *47 | 7.1 | 4 | Tom Wood | 1896 | A. Dickson & Sons | Light cherry red |
| *48 | 7.0 | 7 | G. C. Waud, H.T. | 1908 | A. Dickson & Sons | Rose, suffused orange |
| 48 | 7.0 | 3 | Robert Scott, H.T. | 1901 | A. Dickson & Sons | Clear rosy pink, shaded flesh |
| 50 | 6.8 | 3 | Duchess of Portland, H.T. | 1901 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pale sulphur yellow |
| 51 | 6.7 | 1 | Duke of Wellington | 1864 | Granger | Dark velvety crimson |
| 51 | 6.7 | 6 | Mrs. David McKee, H.T. | 1904 | A. Dickson & Sons | Creamy yellow |
| 53 | 6.5 | 5 | Lohengrin, H.T. | 1903 | Schmidt | Silvery pink |
| 54 | 6.2 | 4 | Fisher Holmes | 1865 | E. Verdier | Shaded crimson scarlet |
| 54 | 6.2 | 4 | Papa Lambert, H.T. | 1899 | Lambert | Deep rose |
| *56 | 6.0 | 6 | Avoca, H.T. | 1907 | A. Dickson & Sons | Deep scarlet crimson |
| 57 | 5.9 | 3 | Général Jacqueminot | 1853 | Roussel | Bright scarlet-crimson |
| 57 | 5.9 | 1 | Marchioness of Londonderry | 1893 | A. Dickson & Sons | Dull ivory white |
| 59 | 5.7 | 7 | Victor Hug | 1884 | Schwartz | Dazzling crimson, shaded |
| 59 | 5.7 | 4 | Richmond, H.T. | 1905 | The E. G. Hill Co. | Bright light crimson |
| 61 | 5.5 | 4 | Duke of Edinburgh | 1868 | Paul & Son | Scarlet crimson |
| 62 | 5.3 | 3 | Countess of Derby, H.T. | 1905 | A. Dickson & Sons | Flesh peach |
| 63 | 5.2 | 3 | Earl of Dufferin | 1887 | A. Dickson & Sons | Dark crimson, shaded maroon |
| 63 | 5.2 | 1 | Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, H.T. | 1882 | Bennett | Rosy flesh |

* New varieties, whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1910 show only.

In order that the preceding table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas, and also that of Teas and Noisettes, may be clearly understood, it may be advisable at the outset to once more explain the system upon which they have been compiled. For the last twenty-four years the name of every Rose in the first, second, and third prize stands has been taken down at the leading show of the season—that held annually in London in July by the National Rose Society. The results thus obtained have been tabulated, and the varieties arranged in the published tables according to the average number of times each Rose was staged at the last eight of those exhibitions. This applies to nearly two-thirds of the Roses which find places in those tables. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages are given instead, while the still newer kinds are placed according to their records for the last exhibition alone.

Bessie Brown still retains the premier position on the table of Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas,* which it has now held for five years, and as was the case in 1909, is followed by Mildred Grant, Dean Hole, and Frau Karl Druschki in the order named. The only changes worth mentioning in the first twenty-four varieties since the last analysis appeared, beyond the lowered positions of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and La France, owing to their very poor records at last year's exhibition, are the insertion of the Lyon Rose and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, and the omission of Captain Hayward, now at No. 25, and Marquise Litta, now at No. 26. It may be of interest if the first twenty-four varieties in the analysis be compared with the first twenty-four varieties arranged according to the number of times they were staged in the prize stands at the last exhibition of the Society alone. The only differences between them are that Alfred Colomb, Captain Hayward, Mme. Mélanie Soupert, and Marquise Litta, three of which are just outside the first twenty-four in the analysis, find places in the first twenty-four for the year 1910 taken alone, to the exclusion of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Alice Lindsell, La France, and Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.

* See page 77.

It may be advisable to again remind our readers who are not exhibitors that of the above mentioned twenty-four varieties the blooms of which are so splendidly staged at Rose shows, the following can be confidently recommended for planting in their own gardens. For instance, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. John Laing, Caroline Testout, Ulrich Brunner, Lady Ashtown, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Lyon Rose, Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford, S. M. Rodocanachi, and La France are among the very best varieties for general garden cultivation ; whereas Bessie Brown, Mildred Grant, William Shean, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Gustave Piganeau, Alice Lindsell, and Horace Vernet are equally unsuitable, however excellent they may be for exhibition purposes. It is rather surprising that the newer Roses do not, as a rule, come more quickly to the front, and in so doing push out more of the older favourites with exhibitors. For example, returning again to the first twenty-four Roses in the analysis, only Dean Hole, J. B. Clark, Lady Ashtown, Hugh Dickson, William Shean, and the Lyon Rose are less than seven years old. In fact, the average age of the first twenty-four in question is sixteen years. The oldest, Horace Vernet, is thirty-four years old, and the youngest, the Lyon Rose, three years old.

The established varieties which have never before been as sparsely shown were Bessie Brown, Mildred Grant, Caroline Testout (so numerousy staged in 1909), and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, while Mrs. W. J. Grant, A. K. Williams, and La France have only once before been as poorly represented. On the other hand, Mrs. John Laing, although first sent out twenty-three years ago, has not for ten years been as frequently staged, indeed, appeared in more stands than any other H.P. or H.T. with the exception of Frau Karl Druschki.

The Newer H.P.'s and H.T.'s.

Any trustworthy particulars as to these newer Roses is always interesting. In this analysis by newer Roses is meant those varieties in the table which are five or fewer years old.

On that table there are no fewer than six varieties which were sent out in 1905. J. B. Clark (deep scarlet, shaded plum), a wonderfully strong-growing Rose, in fact, it is almost a semi-climber, takes the lead, and since the last analysis has risen from No. 11 to No. 8. Charles J. Grahame (very bright crimson) has also improved its position, rising from No. 42 to No. 28. This brilliant, although not too full variety, like J. B. Clark, seems to have been greatly suited by the cool weather of last summer, as they both appear to have been almost everywhere unusually good. Mme. Mélanie Soupert (pale sunset yellow, suffused carmine), No. 28. This refined and beautiful Rose, although not possessing too many petals, for some reason I cannot explain, after springing from the bottom of the table to No. 29 in 1909, has only advanced one more place. Mrs. J. Bateman (deep china rose) has fallen since 1909 from No. 33 to No. 45. Richmond (bright light crimson) will be found at No. 59, and Countess of Derby (flesh peach) at No. 62. As was the case in the last analysis the only Rose sent out in 1906 which finds a place on the list is William Shean (pink), a fine exhibition Rose, but not suitable for ordinary cultivation. This variety has not improved on the good position it obtained in 1909, at No. 14. Of the six varieties distributed in 1907 which appeared in the previous list, only one of them is to be found in the present analysis, and that is the Lyon Rose (salmon pink, suffused yellow). This is a most welcome addition to our gardens if only by reason of its unique colour. On that account and its other good qualities it can be pardoned the unfortunate habit it has of dropping its lower leaves prematurely at the end of the summer. This popular variety has since its appearance in the previous analysis, risen from No. 45 to No. 15, truly a tremendous leap upwards in so short a time. The only other representative of 1907 is Avoca (deep scarlet-crimson), which on its first appearance takes up a place at No. 56. G. C. Waud (rose, suffused orange), the only variety in the list sent out in 1908, is also new to the analysis, and will be found at No. 48. This promising Rose is such a good grower and so distinct in colour that it is pretty certain shortly to take a more prominent place.



From the "Gardeners' Chronicle."

LEUCHTSTERN FLOWERING ON A RUSTIC ARCH IN LORD ONSLOW'S GARDEN AT CLANDON PARK, GUILDFORD.

Of the above-mentioned new varieties all but three, the Lyon Rose and Mme. Mélanie Soupert, which were raised by Pernet-Ducher, and Richmond by the E. G. Hill Company in America, hail from Ireland—J. B. Clark having been sent out by Hugh Dickson, and the remaining six varieties—William Shean, Charles J. Grahame, Mrs. J. Bateman, G. C. Waud, Avoca, and Countess of Derby by A. Dickson & Sons.

Teas and Noisettes. (*See page 87*).

The first six varieties remain in the same relative positions as in the previous analysis, White Maman Cochet being still at the head of the list. The most remarkable performance, however, is that of Mrs. Edward Mawley, which was staged in many more prize stands than any other variety in the show, and not only so, but more frequently than any other Rose at any show ever held by the society, and yet this beautiful variety, unlike the other leading Teas, is but a poor grower.

The Newer Teas.

There is evidently more vitality in this section than for some years, for as many as seven new Teas, varieties which are six or fewer years old, will be found in the table. There is no 1904 variety, but each of the other five years is represented. Mme. Constant Soupert (deep yellow, shaded peach). This charming and distinct variety was sent out in 1905, and has since 1909 risen from No. 14 to No. 11. That it is appreciated by exhibitors is shown by the fact that only the first four Teas on the list were this year more frequently staged. Mrs. Myles Kennedy (creamy white), which was distributed in 1906, has fallen from No. 23 to No. 26. Harry Kirk (bright sulphur yellow), the only 1907 variety, takes up a position at No. 24. Whatever may be its true position as an exhibition Rose it is certainly a strong growing, free-flowering, and excellent decorative Rose. Of the three 1908 varieties, Molly Sharman-Crawford (eau de nil white) has already secured a splendid position, rising from No. 26 to No. 8, while W. R. Smith (white, tinged blush), and Nita Weldon (ivory white, tinted blush), both new to the analysis, will be found respectively at No. 25 and No. 29.

The only 1909 variety in this section, and also in the whole analysis, is Mrs. Hubert Taylor (pale pink, edged white), which secures a place at No. 29.

Decorative Roses. (*See page 86*).

By this term is here meant those varieties which are either not sufficiently large or not sufficiently regular in form to allow of the individual blooms being set up singly at shows like the Roses with which we have previously been concerned. In the accompanying table the varieties are arranged according to the average number of times they were staged in the prize-winning stands at the last eight Metropolitan exhibitions of the National Rose Society. For the sorts of more recent introduction the longest trustworthy averages are given instead. No Rose has been included bunches of which have not been staged at one or other of those shows three or more times. Turner's Crimson Rambler has regained its position at the head of the table which in 1909 was shared by William Allen Richardson and Mme. Abel Chatenay—the latter, however, closely follows it in the present analysis. In 1909 Paul's Carmine Pillar was staged ten times, and last year only three times. Whereas Turner's Crimson Rambler was only staged once in 1909 against seventeen times last year. This will show how the later date of the exhibition in 1910, and the rather more forward season, influenced the positions of the early and late-flowering varieties. But so numerous now are these decorative Roses, and so great their range of flowering, and more particularly is this the case with the climbing varieties, that there are sure to be within reasonable limits of season, &c., always plenty of varieties to select from. According to the average records given in the table, the dwarf Roses most frequently exhibited are Mme. Abel Chatenay, Marquise de Salisbury, Mme. Ravary, Liberty, Lady Battersea, Mme. Pernet-Ducher, and Mme. Chédane Guinoisseau. The most favourite climbers for that purpose being Turner's Crimson Rambler, W. A. Richardson, Leuchtstern, Rosa macrantha, Blush Rambler, Jersey Beauty, Tea Rambler, and The Garland.

I have once more to thank those kind friends who year by

year make this analysis possible by assisting in taking down the names of the Roses in the prize stands.

An Audit of the Newer Roses.

The audit given below has been introduced for the benefit of varieties of recent introduction, most of which it is impossible to place accurately in the tables, owing to their limited records and to the disturbing influence of a single favourable or unfavourable season upon those records. Each of the following voters was requested to place the fifteen H.T.'s on the audit paper in what he considered their order of merit as exhibition Roses, and to deal in the same way with the Teas and decorative Roses.

AMATEURS.—Rev. H. B. Biron, Mr. W. Boyes, Mr. H. R. Darlington, Mr. F. Dennison, Mr. E. M. Eversfield, Dr. J. C. Hall, Mr. G. A. Hammond, Rev. T. G. W. Henslow, Mr. R. Foley Hobbs, Mr. Conway Jones, Mr. H. V. Machin, Mr. H. E. Molyneux, Mr. O. G. Orpen, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rev. J. H. Pemberton, Rev. R. Powley, Rev. J. B. Shackle, Mr. A. Tate, Mr. W. O. Times, Mr. R. E. West, Dr. A. H. Williams, and Mr. C. C. Williamson.

SPECIAL AUDIT OF THE NEWER H.P.'s AND H.T.'s.

| Position in Audit. | Name. | Total Number of Votes. | Votes by Amateurs. | Votes by Nurserymen. |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Lyon Rose (1907), H.T. | 530 | 282 | 248 |
| 2 | William Shean (1906), H.T. | 512 | 290 | 222 |
| 3 | Mme. Mélanie Soupert (1905), H.T. | 484 | 282 | 202 |
| 4 | J. B. Clark (1905), H.T. | 390 | 233 | 157 |
| 5 | C. J. Grahame (1905), H.T. | 367 | 198 | 169 |
| 6 | G. C. Waud (1908), H.T. | 345 | 197 | 148 |
| 7 | Avoca (1907), H.T. | 321 | 194 | 127 |
| 8 | Lady Ursula (1908), H.T. | 297 | 159 | 138 |
| 9 | Yvonne Vacherot (1906), H.T. | 286 | 168 | 118 |
| 10 | Lady Helen Vincent (1907), H.T. | 285 | 145 | 140 |
| 11 | Richmond (1905), H.T. | 251 | 146 | 105 |
| 12 | His Majesty (1909), H.T. | 233 | 128 | 105 |
| 13 | Queen of Spain (1907), H.T. | 230 | 148 | 82 |
| 14 | Mme. Segond-Weber (1908), H.T. | 219 | 115 | 104 |
| 15 | Mrs. G. W. Kershaw (1906), H.T. | 181 | 86 | 95 |

NURSERYMEN.—Messrs. G. Burch, C. E. Cant, F. Cant, W. Cocker, W. F. Cooling, A. Dickson, Hugh Dickson, E.

Doncaster, H. Drew, John Green, E. J. Hicks, W. J. Jefferies, J. R. Mattock, S. McGredy, G. L. Paul, A. E. Prince, W. D. Prior, and A. Turner.

Special Audit of the Newer Tea Roses.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|
| 1 | Madame Constant Soupert (1905) | .. | .. | .. | 197 | 114 | 83 |
| 2 | Molly Sharman-Crawford (1908) | .. | .. | .. | 181 | 101 | 80 |
| 3 | W. R. Smith (1908) | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 94 | 73 |
| 4 | Mrs. Hubert Taylor (1909) | .. | .. | .. | 129 | 66 | 63 |
| 5 | Harry Kirk (1907) | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 56 | 45 |
| 6 | Nita Weldon (1908) | .. | .. | .. | 78 | 44 | 34 |

Special Audit of the Newer Decorative Roses.

DWARF VARIETIES.—Taking the combined votes of the amateurs and nurserymen, they arrange themselves in the following order of merit:—1, Irish Elegance (1905) H.T.; 2, Betty (1905), H.T.; 3, Ecarlate (1907), H.T.; 4, General McArthur (1905), H.T.; 5, Mrs. A. Tate (1909), H.T.; 6, Richmond (1905), H.T.

CLIMBING VARIETIES.—1, White Dorothy (1906), wich.; 2, Tausendschön (1906), cl. polyantha; 3, Hiawatha (1905), cl. polyantha; 4, Lady Godiva (1908), wich.; 5, American Pillar (1909), cl. polyantha; 6, Excelsa (1909), wich.

Autumn-flowering Roses.

The term, although frequently used and very expressive, is nevertheless somewhat misleading, as nearly all the varieties so styled bloom with equal freedom in the summer as well. The greatest gain in the Rose world in recent years has undoubtedly been the continuous flowering character possessed by so many of the modern Roses. From the accompanying table a selection can be made of choice varieties which are certain, if the plants be only kept in a growing condition during dry weather, to flower almost as freely in the early autumn as during the summer months.

Never in the history of the Rose have our Rose gardens been as gay during the Autumn as at the present time, but

AUTUMN FLOWERING ROSES.

| Hybrid Perpetuals and Hybrid Teas. | | | | Teas and Noisettes. | | | | Decorative Roses. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Seven Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1910. | Name. | Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Seven Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1910. | Name. | Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Seven Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1910. | Name. |
| 1 | 18.5 | 21 | Frau Karl Druschki | 1 | 20.4 | 14 | White Maman Cochet | 1 | 8.6 | 14 | Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T. |
| 2 | 14.7 | 17 | Hugh Dickson | 2 | 18.0 | 9 | Maman Cochet | 2 | 8.5 | 7 | Betty, H.T. |
| 3 | 12.6 | 13 | Mrs. John Laing | 3 | 12.7 | 12 | Mrs. Edward Mawley | 2 | 8.5 | 6 | Irish Elegance, H.T. |
| 4 | 10.1 | 13 | Caroline Testout, H.T. | 4 | 10.2 | 10 | Souvenir de Pierre Notting | 4 | 7.9 | 8 | Gross an Teplitz, H.T. |
| 5 | 8.6 | 10 | Bessie Brown, H.T. | 5 | 7.6 | 11 | Madame Hoste | 5 | 7.3 | 10 | Trier, Cl. Poly. |
| 6 | 7.7 | 7 | Dean Hole, H.T. | 6 | 7.3 | 15 | Madame Jules Gravereaux | 6 | 6.1 | 4 | Gustave Regis, H.T. |
| 7 | 7.3 | 7 | Earl of Warwick, H.T. | 7 | 7.0 | 7 | Marie Van Houtte | 7 | 6.0 | 0 | Madame Ravary, H.T. |
| 8 | 6.9 | 12 | Mildred Grant, H.T. | 8 | 6.7 | 10 | Madame Constant Soupert | 7 | 6.0 | 6 | Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Poly. |
| 9 | 6.9 | 7 | Ulrich Brunner | 9 | 5.0 | 5 | Mrs. Myles Kennedy | 8 | 5.2 | 6 | Madame Antoine Mari, T. |
| 10 | 6.3 | 7 | J. B. Clark, H.T. | 9 | 5.0 | 1 | Souvenir d'Elise Vardon | 10 | 4.9 | 7 | Corallina, T. |
| 11 | 6.2 | 6 | Lady Ashown, H.T. | 9 | 5.0 | 2 | The Bride | 10 | 4.9 | 4 | Papa Gonter, H.T. |
| 12 | 6.0 | 5 | Lyon Rose, H.T. | 12 | 4.9 | 5 | Bridesmaid | 12 | 4.7 | 4 | William Allen Richardson, N. |
| 13 | 5.5 | 8 | William Shean, H.T. | 13 | 4.4 | 5 | Muriel Graham | 13 | 4.1 | 11 | La Tosca, H.T. |
| 14 | 5.4 | 7 | Florence Pemberton, H.T. | 14 | 4.3 | 5 | Medea | 13 | 4.1 | 8 | Perle d'Or, Poly. |
| 15 | 5.2 | 5 | Gustav Grünerwald, H.T. | 14 | 4.0 | 4 | Harry Kirk | 15 | 4.0 | 11 | Madame Jean Dupuy, T. |
| 16 | 5.1 | 1 | A. K. Williams | 15 | 4.0 | 5 | Madame Vermorel | 16 | 3.6 | 3 | Dorothy Perkins, wich. |
| 17 | 4.7 | 1 | Charles J. Graham, H.T. | 15 | 4.0 | 1 | | 16 | 3.6 | 5 | Papillon, T. |
| 18 | 4.4 | 4 | Glady Harkness, H.T. | | | | | 16 | 3.6 | 0 | G. Nabonnand, T. |
| 18 | 4.4 | 4 | Madame Wagram, Comtesse de Turenne, H.T. | | | | | 18 | 3.4 | 0 | Léonie Lamesch, Poly. |
| 20 | 4.3 | 1 | Charles Lefebvre | | | | | 18 | 3.4 | 6 | Madame Lamesch, Poly. |
| 21 | 4.2 | 4 | Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, H.T. | | | | | 18 | 3.4 | 2 | Madame Lambard, T. |
| 22 | 4.0 | 3 | Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi | | | | | 18 | 3.4 | 4 | Prince de Bulgarie, H.T. |
| | | | | | | | | 18 | 3.4 | 3 | Sulphurea, T. |

* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1910 show only.

this is almost entirely due to the perpetual-flowering character of many of the dwarf varieties. To complete the picture we now sadly want our Rose hybridists to give us some very late blooming climbers, climbers which flower as late or even later than wichuraiana—the original variety that came to us from Japan, I mean—or some climbers as free blooming in the Autumn as the best of our dwarf perpetual-flowering Roses now are.

DECORATIVE ROSES.

| Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown in the Eight Years. | No. of Times Shown in 1910. | NAME. | Date of Introduction. | COLOUR |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 10.0 | 17 | Turner's Crimson Rambler, Cl. Poly. | 1893 | Crimson |
| 2 | 9.3 | 11 | Madame Abel Chatenay, H.T. | 1895 | Salmon pink |
| 3 | 8.6 | 5 | Gustave Regis, H.T. | 1890 | Nankeen yellow |
| 4 | 8.1 | 8 | Marquise de Salisbury, H.T. | 1890 | Bright crimson |
| 5 | 7.5 | 0 | William Allen Richardson, N. | 1878 | Deep orange yellow, white edge |
| 6 | 7.3 | 2 | Leuchtstern, Cl. Poly. | 1899 | Bright rose, with white eye |
| 7 | 7.0 | 8 | Lady Curzon, Damask | 1902 | Pale pink |
| 8 | 6.5 | 10 | Rosa macrantha, H. of Species | — | Flesh |
| 9 | 6.4 | 13 | Madame Ravary, H.T. | 1899 | Pale orange yellow, deeper centre |
| 10 | 6.3 | 11 | Liberty, H.T. | 1900 | Crimson |
| 11 | 5.8 | 13 | Blush Rambler, Cl. Poly. | 1903 | Blush |
| 12 | 5.7 | 3 | Lady Battersea, H.T. | 1901 | Cherry crimson, shaded orange |
| 13 | 5.6 | 2 | Madame Pernet-Ducher, H.T. | 1891 | Canary yellow |
| 14 | 5.4 | 8 | Crimson Damask, Damask | 1901 | Bright crimson |
| 14 | 5.4 | 8 | Jersey Beauty, wich. | 1899 | Pale yellow |
| 16 | 5.2 | 3 | Tea Rambler, T. | 1903 | Deep coppery pink |
| 16 | 5.2 | 7 | The Garland, H.C. | — | Blush, changing to white |
| 18 | 5.1 | 3 | Papillon, T. | 1882 | Pink and white, coppery shading |
| *19 | 5.0 | 5 | Aennchen Muller, Poly. | 1907 | Bright pink |
| *19 | 5.0 | 5 | American Pillar, Cl. Poly. | 1909 | Deep pink |
| 19 | 5.0 | 5 | Hélène, Cl. Poly. | 1897 | Pale flesh, tinted violet |
| 19 | 5.0 | 5 | Una, H. Briar | 1900 | Pale cream |
| 23 | 4.7 | 3 | Madame Chédane Guinoisseau, T. | 1880 | Clear bright yellow |
| 23 | 4.7 | 9 | Mrs. F. W. Flight, Cl. Poly. | 1905 | Bright pink |
| 23 | 4.7 | 8 | Rosa Mundi, Gallica | 1864 | Red, striped white |
| 26 | 4.3 | 6 | Betty, H.T. | 1905 | Coppery rose, shaded yellow |
| 26 | 4.3 | 1 | Gardenia, wich. | 1899 | Bright yellow changing to cream |
| 28 | 4.2 | 4 | Trier, Cl. Poly. | 1904 | Creamy white |
| 29 | 4.1 | 3 | Claire Jacquier, Cl. Poly. | 1888 | Nankeen yellow |
| 29 | 4.1 | 4 | Irish Glory, H.T. | 1900 | Silvery pink |
| 29 | 4.1 | 2 | Rosa moschata alba, H. of Species | — | White, with yellow stamens |
| *32 | 4.0 | 4 | Flower of Fairfield, Cl. Poly. | 1909 | Crimson |
| *32 | 4.0 | 4 | Lady Faire, H.T. | 1307 | Flesh pink, edged deeper pink |
| *32 | 4.0 | 4 | Simplicity, H.T. | 1909 | Pure white |
| 35 | 3.9 | 6 | Hebe's Lip, Sweet Briar. | — | White, picotee edge of purple |
| 35 | 3.9 | 6 | Madame Alfred Carrière, H.N. | 1879 | White |
| 37 | 3.7 | 1 | Camoens, H.T. | 1881 | Glowing rose, yellow base |
| 37 | 3.7 | 3 | Irish Elegance, H.T. | 1905 | Shades of apricot |
| 37 | 3.7 | 4 | Madame Jules Grolez, H.T. | 1897 | Bright silvery rose |
| 37 | 3.7 | 0 | Reine Olga de Wurtemberg, H.T. | 1881 | Bright rose crimson |
| *1 | 3.6 | 5 | Perle d'Or, Poly. | 1896 | Nankeen yellow |
| 42 | 3.5 | 2 | Anne of Geierstein, Sweet Briar | 1894 | Deep crimson rose |
| 42 | 3.5 | 5 | Mrs. W. H. Cutbush, Poly. | 1906 | Bright pink, shaded rose |
| 42 | 3.5 | 3 | Paul's Carmine Pillar, H.T. | 1895 | Bright carmine scarlet |

* New varieties, whose positions are dependent upon their records for the 1910 show only.

TEAS AND NOISETTES.

| Position in Present Analysis. | Average Number of Times Shown. | No. of Times Shown in toto in True Relative Proportion to the Average. | NAME. | Date of Introduction. | Raiser's or Introducer's Name. | COLOUR. |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 66.4 | 66 | White Maman Cochet | 1897 | Cook | White, tinged lemon |
| 2 | 62.7 | 63 | Madame Jules Gravereaux | 1901 | Soupert et Notting | Flesh, shaded yellow |
| 3 | 62.4 | 100 | Mrs. Edward Mawley | 1899 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pink, tinted carmine |
| 4 | 47.9 | 49 | Maman Cochet | 1893 | Cochet | Deep flesh, suffused light rose |
| 5 | 30.0 | 19 | Souvenir de Pierre Notting | 1902 | Soupert et Notting | Apricot yellow, shaded orange |
| 6 | 27.1 | 19 | Medea | 1891 | W. Paul & Son | Lemon yellow |
| 7 | 23.0 | 17 | Muriel Grahame | 1896 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pale cream |
| *8 | 22.0 | 22 | Molly Sharman-Crawford | 1908 | A. Dickson & Sons | Eau-de nil white |
| 9 | 21.9 | 5 | Comtesse de Nadaillac | 1871 | Guillot | Peach, shaded apricot |
| 10 | 20.9 | 10 | The Bride | 1885 | May | White, tinged lemon |
| 11 | 20.7 | 24 | Madame Constant Soupert | 1905 | Soupert et Notting | Deep yellow, shaded peach |
| 12 | 19.5 | 16 | Catherine Mermet | 1869 | Guillot | Pale pink flesh |
| 13 | 18.9 | 14 | Innocente Pirola | 1878 | Madame Ducher | Creamy white |
| 14 | 18.6 | 12 | Bridesmaid | 1890 | May | Bright pink |
| 15 | 18.0 | 6 | Souvenir de S. A. Prince | 1889 | Prince | Pure white |
| 16 | 17.7 | 10 | Madame Cusin | 1881 | Guillot | Rose, with lighter centre |
| 17 | 16.0 | 10 | Souvenir d'un Ami | 1846 | Belot-Defougère | Pale rose |
| 18 | 15.5 | 1 | Souvenir d'Elise Vardon | 1854 | Marest | Cream, tinted rose |
| 19 | 14.1 | 6 | Madame Hoste | 1887 | Guillot | Pale lemon yellow |
| 20 | 12.1 | 1 | Maréchal Niel, N. | 1864 | Pradel | Deep bright golden yellow |
| 21 | 12.0 | 3 | Cleopatra | 1889 | Bennett | Creamy flesh, shaded pale rose |
| 22 | 10.5 | 5 | Golden Gate | 1892 | Dingee & Conard | Creamy white, tinted rose |
| 23 | 9.5 | 2 | Madame de Watteville | 1883 | Guillot | Cream, edged and tinted rose |
| *24 | 9.0 | 9 | Harry Kirk | 1907 | A. Dickson & Sons | Bright sulphur yellow |
| *25 | 8.0 | 8 | W. R. Smith | 1908 | Henderson | White, tinged blush |
| 26 | 7.7 | 5 | Ernest Metz | 1888 | Guillot | Salmon, tinted rose |
| 26 | 7.7 | 5 | Mrs. Myles Kennedy | 1906 | A. Dickson & Sons | Creamy white |
| 28 | 7.6 | 3 | Marie Van Houtte | 1871 | Ducher | Lemon yellow, edged rose |
| *29 | 7.0 | 7 | Mrs. Hubert Taylor | 1909 | A. Dickson & Sons | Pale pink, edged white |
| *29 | 7.0 | 7 | Nita Weldon | 1908 | A. Dickson & Sons | Ivory white, tinted blush |
| 31 | 6.1 | 1 | Princess of Wales | 1882 | Bennett | Rosy yellow |

* New varieties whose positions are dependent on their records for the 1910 show only.



“Nosarians and Antinosarians.”

—*Sterne.*

By the Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS, Past President N.R.S.

As I sat in quiet meditation one day enjoying a fragrant cigar—gift, let me say, of a layman—my thoughts naturally strayed from contemplating the fragrance of the weed to that of the Rose, and then to considering what should be the attitude to those varieties which have but little or no pronounced fragrance, no sweet perfume. There are people who pride themselves on not having scentless Roses in their gardens, and with much self-satisfaction announce their idiosyncrasy. To such I say catholicity is more admirable than sectarianism. Are Rose growers quite consistent? Do you apply the same narrow rule to all the different flowers you grow? And more, is it not a fact that some of the flowers you admire and cultivate have no scent, and even some an unpleasant one? Then why eschew a Rose, unequalled in loveliness by any other flower in the garden, simply because it does not appeal to your olfactory nerves? Why plant those varieties of the Rose that mostly have little else but their scent to recommend them? Do not misunderstand me. A Rose which has sweet perfume and has delight of form and colour is one to be desired above all others, but to discard a variety which has perfect shape and “vermeil-tintured petal,” simply because it lacks fragrance, is to be unworthy of a lover of beauty—a pedantry not to be commended. It is true, unfortunately, that many of the newer Roses have but little scent; but is it true that all the old Roses of the past excelled in fragrance? No doubt some of them were, like their progeny, non-fragrant. Still, I can confidently say that many of the newer Roses are quite as fragrant as any of those

which were thought so much of long ago, which are now but memories of the past, while the newer are much more beautiful.

It has been suggested, by an outsider of course, that we should have special classes at our exhibitions for sweet-scented Roses. I am quite sure that such an arrangement would be futile. I had an anxious experience not long since. I was asked to judge bouquets of Roses put together for their scent. The task was impossible. Single blooms would not have been so difficult; but a bunch of odours!! The sniffing all round it, and the same process repeated with all the bunches, was bewildering. I don't know how I came to a decision, but I was told it was a right one by the lady whose nosegay obtained the prize; so I suppose it is not so difficult a thing after all. I can only hope the other exhibitors were equally satisfied. Think of the difficulties in the way of judging such classes! Everyone knows how greatly opinions differ as to the awards given for decorations at flower shows. But how much greater would be the difficulty were fragrance the subject? How are the judges to be chosen, and who are to be the choosers, and what sort of an examination would the judges be required to pass? For it would not do to take a would-be aspirant's valuation of his own discriminative sensitiveness. And then, too, on the day of the show, the selected judge—with "super-terrestrial nose"—would have to bring with him a medical certificate stating that his nasal membrane had been tested, and that it had no apparent imperfection. Sterne's disquisition on noses in *Tristram Shandy* might profitably be studied. If nosologist were a rosarian and not a perfumer (who probably would be the most competent judge) the test by smelling each variety would not be necessary unless he were blind folded, for he would know each variety's peculiar scent, and in many cases he would tell its name by this peculiarity. The rule in such classes would be to disqualify all Roses not termed as fragrant in our official catalogue.

Now I would with all confidence suggest a more useful and acceptable class to some of our exhibitors who still

ignore one of the National Rose Society's rules. What objection would they have to a class for the best overdressed box of blooms, or perhaps a prize for the worst dressed box in the show? The winner after such a recognition of his artistic skill might consider it an unselfish act not to compete for such a prize again. There were some exhibits in the Autumn show, and a few at Salisbury (I cannot, unfortunately, speak of those at the Botanic Gardens—not being dressed myself that day) which were masterpieces of *skill*, so much so that the judges for a moment forgot that they were judging Roses.



The Paris Quinquennial Horticultural Show, 1910.

By **GEORGE PAUL, V.M.H.**

The Editor suggests that I should give some of my impressions as to the Rose exhibits at the Paris Quinquennial Horticultural Show, which was held last year on May 25th to 31st, in so far as they differed from the class of exhibits which are seen at the Temple and other early summer exhibitions in England, prior to the out-door Rose shows.

As to the method of judging, the whole of the classes of the Roses were submitted to one jury composed, in this instance, of representatives of the Country districts of France, foreign countries being also represented, including England, Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, and Switzerland.

The Rose Classes were, for the most part, exhibited in an annexe especially set apart for Roses. There were, however, some in the main avenue from which the annexes are entered.

The typical exhibits were, to my mind, the selections of 200 and 100 standard Roses, which were well shown and made an effective display, although somewhat formal in character. The general effect and quantity of bloom, rather than the quality of the individual flowers were the most noteworthy features in these classes, and one would not expect to find among them flowers of the same high quality to be seen in the "72 cut-flower class" in England.

There were also groups of dwarf plants, all formally and closely plunged in beds, making a good and effective display, but with the same characteristics of abundant bloom and comparatively small flowers.

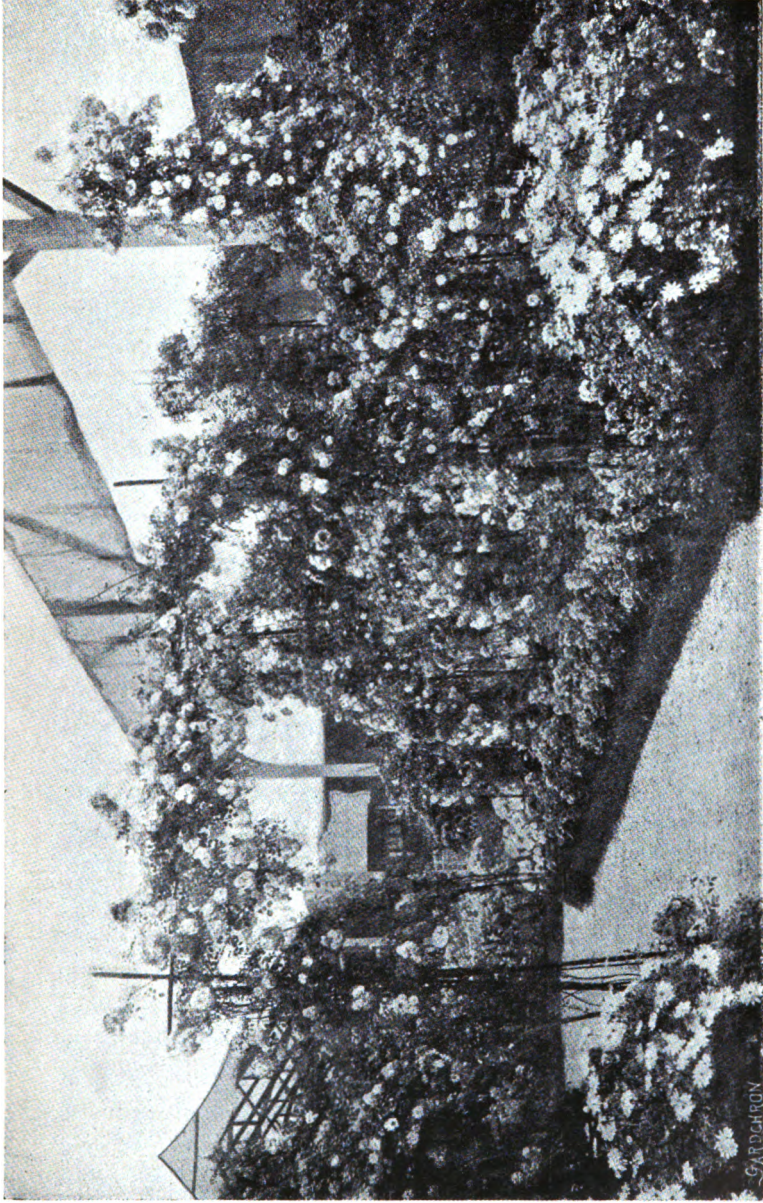
One of the prettiest features of the Rose Section was some masses of dwarf polyantha Roses, 25 plants in each group, and here the newer and freer growing forms of this class displayed marked superiority over the rest.

The four varieties which were the most striking were the Orléans Rose, Maman Levavasseur, White Cecile Brunner, and Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. As a similar class is to be repeated at our International Horticultural Exhibition of 1912, one was rather struck by the absence of Eugénie and Léonie Lamesch and the beautiful Katherine Zeimet, all of Luxembourg origin, and also of Jessie, of English origin, the prettiest of all the dwarf varieties. All these should certainly be included in this class at our 1912 exhibition.

From the admiration it elicited, a charming collection of weeping, pillar, and some dwarf Roses in the English style of exhibiting, was evidently a novelty. It was well staged, and the formality which characterised most of the other exhibits was absent. A special prize presented by an amateur was unanimously given to this group, in addition to the usual prizes offered in that class.

With the exception of this exhibit, nearly all the plants were of one size. There were no specimen Roses such as we used to see in the May shows in England, and one did not notice any exhibit of cut Roses equal to those which Mr. Mount stages so well at the April and May Shows of the Royal Horticultural Society.

There were no novelties which attracted great attention. Among the Roses least known in England were Madame Léon Pain, Reine Carola de Saxe, and Papa Lambert. I also noted as good the Hybrid Tea, L'Innocence, and amongst standards, as a good yellow, Mme. Honoré Desfresne, though somewhat semi-double. There was an interesting exhibit in a small annexe by Monsieur Jules Gravereaux, "a retrospective exhibit of Roses," plants of the old families and varieties which have been long in our gardens with the names of the countries from which the original species came and other information.



From the "Gardeners' Chronicle."

RAMBLER ROSES EXHIBITED BY M. A. NONIN, AT THE PARIS QUINQUENNIAL HORTICULTURAL SHOW, 1910.

I need not say that in my capacity as the judge from England, the hospitality and courtesy shown me was almost overwhelming in its kindness. Luncheons, conversaciones, and conference meetings filled almost every hour of the day. With regard to Roses, a Congress of the National Rose Society of France was held at the hotel of the French Horticultural Society, and all the foreign representatives of Rose culture were invited to join the Chairman on the platform and to record their views on the matters under discussion. Amongst other subjects discussed was the question of not altering or translating the name given to a new Rose in the country where it was raised, and I am pleased to say that the retention of that name as first given in that country was considered desirable; and it was also decided to be advisable that the question of synonymes should in each country be referred to its own individual Rose Society.

As a closing feature of the Exhibition and Conferences, there was a most interesting and delightful excursion to Versailles by brake and carriage, with a reception and the usual luncheon, at which the Mayor of the town presided. The first stop was made at the garden of Les Bagatelles, in the Bois de Boulogne. This is the mansion and garden which belonged, I believe, to the late Marquis of Hertford, and which was subsequently secured by the State. An hour or an hour and a half was devoted to examining the new Rose Garden, to which all novelties are invited to be sent by the State, for trial either before or subsequent to their distribution.

The novelties, if possible pot-grown plants, are asked to be sent before April 1st in five plants of a variety, which on their arrival are planted separately. They should be addressed as follows:—Monsieur le Conservateur des Promenades, Rosarie de la Bagatelle, Bois de Boulogne, par Neuilly sur Seine, en Gare de Neuillot Parc Maillot. On arrival they are planted in small beds on grass by themselves, and in the following summer a meeting of French and foreign raisers is held at the time when they are best in bloom, and each variety is judged on its own merits as seen there. They are

supposed to stay undisturbed for two years, so as to be watched during that period. There were also standard collections of the several families of Roses, but this work, of course, is better done in the Roseraie de L'Hay, the private garden of the distinguished French amateur, Monsieur Jules Gravereaux, near Bourg la Reine.

I believe useful work has been done in this respect, but from what I saw the majority of Rose raisers had not submitted their plants to the test. The ground seems to be well prepared and the plants well looked after, but there are some large trees which may interfere somewhat with the efficacy of the tests, but which it is not desirable to remove. Probably another space might be found quite free from any over-shadowing trees.

It was too early to see other than a few of the single Roses in bloom, so that I can record no special novelties. A very pleasing feature, however, was a long peach wall, in what had been the kitchen garden, now covered with a fine collection of Noisette Roses growing wild and promising to give a good display of that old and somewhat neglected class of Roses.

I should certainly advise anyone interested in Rose culture when in Paris to take a carriage to the Bois—it is just opposite the Racecourse—and see what is being done in Rose culture at this excellent Garden. The Director is most courteous and desirous of making the trials effective.

As the Rose Schedule of the Paris Quinquennial Horticultural Exhibition in 1910 is not very long, I append a copy, thinking it may prove of interest to the Members of the National Rose Society.

SCHEDULE I.

SECTION IX.

CLASS

224. Finest Collection of 100 Roses, tall standards in flower.
Object of Art and Gold Medal.
225. Finest Collection of 200 Roses, tall standards in flower.
Gold Medal; large Silver-gilt Medal; Silver-gilt Medal.

CLASS

226. Finest Collection of 150 tall standard Tea Roses in flower.
Gold Medal.
227. Finest Collection of 100 tall standard Tea Roses in flower.
Large Silver-gilt Medal.
228. Finest Collection of 50 tall standard Tea Roses in flower.
Silver-gilt Medal ; large Silver Medal ; Silver Medal.
229. Finest Collection of 200 dwarfs, grafted or own roots, in flower.
Silver-gilt Medal ; large Silver Medal.
230. The Finest Collection of 100 dwarfs, grafted or own roots, in flower.
Large Silver Medal.
232. Finest Collection of 100 dwarf Tea Roses in flower.
Silver Medal.
234. Finest Collection of Tea Roses.
Silver Medal ; Silver Medal.
235. Finest Collection of H.T. Roses.
Gold Medal ; Silver-gilt Medal.
239. The Finest Lot of Roses, various, not more than 100.
Object of Art ; Silver-gilt Medal ; Silver Medal.
240. The 10 Finest Varieties of Roses put in Commerce during the last
five years.
Large Silver-gilt Medal.
241. The 25 Finest Varieties of dwarf Roses in all Classes, 10 of each
variety.
Object of Art ; Gold Medal ; Large Silver-gilt Medal.



The International Horticultural Exhibition, 1912.

SCHEDULE OF ROSE CLASSES.

It may interest some of the members of the National Rose Society, and more particularly the exhibiting members, to see and compare the Rose Schedule at the end of Mr. Paul's article on the Horticultural Exhibition held in Paris last year with that for the International Horticultural Show to be held in London in 1912, which Mr. Paul has also kindly supplied. Towards the cost of the prizes to be offered in the latter Schedule the Council of the National Rose Society have sanctioned a contribution of £50. The Schedule given below is virtually the same as that drawn up by the Council of the National Rose Society, at the request of the Committee of the International Horticultural Exhibition for 1912.

DIVISION VI.

ROSES.

Section A.—GROUPS AND PLANTS.

The Plants to be in Pots or Tubs and in Flower.

| CLASS | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| 190. | Group of Roses in a space not exceeding 500 sq. feet | Open |
| 191. | Ten Roses, distinct, Climbers excluded | Nurserymen |
| 192. | Ten Roses, distinct, Climbers excluded | Amateurs |
| 193. | Six Roses, distinct, Climbers excluded | Amateurs |
| 194. | One Hundred Roses, distinct, dwarf polyantha Section, five varieties, 20 plants of each, in pots not exceeding 6 inches | Open |
| 195. | Twelve Roses, distinct, sent out since Jan. 1st, 1909, as evidenced by the N.R.S.'s lists, Climbers excluded | Open |

CLASS

- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| 196. | Six Climbing Roses, distinct, sent out since Jan. 1st, 1909, as evidenced by the N.R.S.'s lists | Open |
| 197. | Twenty Roses, distinct, in pots not exceeding 8 inches | Amateurs |
| 198. | Thirty-six Roses, distinct, in pots not exceeding 8 inches | Nurserymen |
| 199. | Thirty-six Roses, distinct, Standards, Weeping varieties excluded | Nurserymen |
| 200. | Twenty-four Roses, distinct, Standards, Weeping varieties excluded | Nurserymen |
| 201. | Six Standard Roses, distinct, Weeping varieties .. | Amateurs |
| 202. | Six Roses, distinct, Pillar varieties | Amateurs |
| 203. | Nine Standard Roses, distinct, Weeping varieties .. | Nurserymen |
| 204. | Group of Roses, in space not exceeding 50 sq. feet .. | Amateurs |
| 205. | Group of Single-flowering Roses, in pots or cut flowers, or both, in a space not exceeding 25 sq. feet | Open |
| 206. | Group of Pot Roses and Cut Flowers combined, in a space not exceeding 100 sq. feet | Open |

Section B.—CUT FLOWERS.

- | | | |
|------|---|------------|
| 207. | Group in a space not exceeding 100 sq. feet .. | Nurserymen |
| 208. | Group in a space not exceeding 50 sq. feet .. | Open |
| 209. | Thirty-six Flowers, not less than 24 distinct .. | Nurserymen |
| 210. | Eighteen Flowers, not less than 12 distinct .. | Amateurs |
| 211. | Twelve varieties, three Flowers of each | Nurserymen |
| 212. | Six varieties, three Flowers of each | Amateurs |
| 213. | Twelve varieties, nine Flowers of each with long stalks, in vases or long glasses | Nurserymen |
| 214. | Six varieties, five Flowers of each with long stalks, in vases or long glasses | Amateurs |
| 215. | Six Flowers of any variety, sent out since Jan. 1st, 1909, as evidenced by the N.R.S.'s Lists | Open |

NOTE.—Exhibitors may only enter in one of the Classes 192 and 193 ; 199 and 200.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE NEWER ROSES.

BY THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE.

For explanations of the terms used in this List see Introductory Remarks, pages 9-12 in the Official Catalogue.

- Alexandra Zarifi** (T.), Paul & Son, 1910.—A brown shade of terra-cotta. Vigorous. Garden. *After the style of "Irish Elegance." A good bedding Rose.*
- Alice Cory-Wright** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1910.—Deep pink. Vigorous.
- Alice de Rothschild** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Deep citron-yellow. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *A very promising novelty. The colour deepens as the flower expands.*
- Andre Gamon** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1909.—Deep rose, shaded carmine. Vigorous. Garden. *Recommended for general cultivation.*
- Arthur R. Goodwin** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Coppery orange, passing to salmon-pink. Moderately vigorous. Garden. *Pretty in the bud. Distinct in colour.*
- Ariel** (H. wich.), Paul & Son, 1910.—Coppery pink. Vigorous. Pillar, arch, pergola. *A single-flowered "Tea Rambler." Promising.*
- Bettel Student** (poly. pom.), Lambert, 1909.—Crimson rose. Dwarf. Bedding, edging. *Single-flowered.*
- Claudius** (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons, 1910.—Carmine rose. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *Fragrant.*
- Climbing Lady Ashtown** (H.T.), F. M. Bradley, 1909.—A climbing sport from "Lady Ashtown."

N.S.

Directions for Pruning the following Roses which are not in the last edition of the "Handbook on Pruning Roses."

| | | | | <i>Instruction</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|----------------------------|----|----|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| A. Hill Gray | .. | .. | T. .. | 3 | 20 |
| Albatross | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 1 | 14 |
| Alexandra Zarifi | .. | .. | T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Alice Cory-Wright | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 5 and 6 | 26 & 28 |
| Alice de Rothschild | .. | .. | T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| American Pillar | .. | .. | mult. scan. | 23 and 35 | 43 & 51 |
| Andre Gamon | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Ards Rambler | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 7 | 32 |
| Ariel | .. | .. | T. .. | 23 and 35 | 43 & 51 |
| Arthur R. Goodwin | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Avoca | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 5 and 6 | 26 & 28 |
| Beatrice | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Buttercup | .. | .. | S. .. | 23 (a) | 43 |
| Charlotte Klemm | .. | .. | C. .. | 27 | 47 |
| Chateau de Clos Vougeot | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 2 | 16 |
| Chin Chin | .. | .. | C. .. | 27 | 47 |
| Claudius | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Climbing Lady Ashtown | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 7 | 32 |
| Climbing Liberty | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 7 | 32 |
| Colonel R. S. Williamson | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Commander Jules Gravereaux | .. | .. | H.P. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Comtesse Icy Hardegg | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Countess of Shaftesbury | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Crepuscle | .. | .. | N. .. | 7 | 32 |
| Cynthia | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Cynthia Forde | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Dorothy Dennison | .. | .. | wich. .. | 33 (a) and 35 | 50 & 51 |
| Dr. O'Donel Browne | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 5 and 6 | 26 & 28 |
| Duchess of Wellington | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Ecarlate | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| Entente Cordiale | .. | .. | H. briar | 6 | 28 |
| Ethel Malcolm | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Evangeline | .. | .. | wich. .. | 33 (a) and 35 | 50 & 51 |
| F. E. Coulthwaite | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 1 and 2 | 14 & 16 |
| François Juranville | .. | .. | wich. .. | 33 and 35 | 49 & 51 |
| Frau Philip Geduldig | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| George C. Waud | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 1 and 2 | 14 & 16 |
| Goldfinch | .. | .. | mult. scan. | 23 (b) | 43 |
| Grace Molyneux | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 4 | 22 |
| His Majesty | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 5 and 6 | 26 & 28 |
| Hugo Roller | .. | .. | T. .. | 2 | 16 |
| Jean Noté | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 2 | 16 |
| Jessie | .. | .. | poly. pom. | 30 | 48 |
| John Cuff | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Jonkheer J. L. Mock | .. | .. | H.T. .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Joseph Billard | .. | .. | wich. .. | 33 | 50 |

| | | | <i>Instruction</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----|--------------------|-------------|
| Joseph Lamy | wich. | .. | 33 | 50 |
| Juliet | H. briar | .. | 16 | 40 |
| Lady Alice Stanley | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Lady Hillingdon | T. .. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Lady Pirrie | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Lady Ursula | H.T. | .. | 3 and 6 | 20 & 28 |
| Lohengrin | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mme. Maurice de Luze | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mme. P. Muler | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mme. Segond-Weber | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Maman Levavasseur | poly. pom. | .. | 30 | 48 |
| Marchioness of Waterford | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Margaret | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Marichu Zayas | H.T. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| Marie Lavalley | H.T. | .. | 6. and 7 | 28 & 32 |
| Mary, Countess of Ilchester | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. A. E. Coxhead | H.T. | .. | 3 | 20 |
| Molly Sharman-Crawford .. | T. .. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. Alfred Tate | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. Arthur Munt | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. A. R. Waddell | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. D. Jardine | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. E. J. Holland | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. Foley Hobbs | T. .. | .. | 3 | 20 |
| Mrs. Fred Straker | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. G. W. Kershaw | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. Harold Brocklebank .. | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. Herbert Stevens | T. .. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. Hubert Taylor | T. .. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. John Bateman | H.T. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| Mrs. Leonard Petrie | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Mrs. Maynard Sinton | H.T. | .. | 1 | 14 |
| Mrs. Wakefield Christie- | | | | |
| Miller | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| Mrs. Walter Easlea | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Muriel Jamison | H.T. | .. | 2 | 16 |
| Nita Weldon | T. .. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Paula | T. .. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Rayon d'Or' | H. briar | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Reliance | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Rhea Reid | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Ruby Queen | wich | .. | 33 (b) | 50 |
| Sarah Bernhardt | H.T. | .. | 6 | 28 |
| Sheilagh Wilson | Single H.T. | .. | 7 and 35 | 32 & 51 |
| Simplicity | H.T. | .. | 6 | 28 |
| Theresa | H.T. | .. | 4 | 22 |
| Walter Speed | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| W. E. Lippiatt | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| White Killarney | H.T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |
| W. R. Smith | T. | .. | 3 and 4 | 20 & 22 |

N.B.—This leaf should be torn out along the perforated line and gummed into the "Handbook on Pruning Roses."

- Commander Jules Gravereaux** (H.P.), Croibier, 1908.—Vermilion-red. Vigorous. Garden. Semi-double. *Distinct in colour.*
- Countess of Shaftesbury** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1909.—Silvery-carmine, with picotee edging. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden.
- Cynthia** (H.T.), W. Paul & Son, 1909.—Pale creamy lemon. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *Not unlike "Kaiserin Augusta Victoria."*
- Cynthia Forde** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1909.—Brilliant rose-pink. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. Distinct. *Free and branching. Very promising.*
- Entente Cordiale** (H. Briar), Guillot, 1909.—Coppery-yellow, edged rose. Vigorous. Garden. *Quite distinct from the Rose of the same name raised by Pernet-Ducher, which is creamy-white in colour.*
- Ethel Malcolm** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—Ivory-white. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *Very free-flowering. A very promising Rose.*
- Excelsa** (wich.), M. H. Walsh, 1909.—Bright crimson. Vigorous. Climber, pillar, arch, pergola, weeping standard.
- Georges Reimers** (H.T.), Soupert-et-Notting, 1910.—Carmine crimson. Vigorous. Garden, pot.
- His Majesty** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1909.—Crimson. Vigorous. Exhibition, standard. *Subject to mildew.*
- Jonkheer J. L. Mock** (H.T.), Leenders & Co., 1909.—Deep rose, carmine reverse. Vigorous. Garden. *Promising.*
- Juliet** (H. Briar), W. Paul & Son, 1909.—Vermilion-red, reverse of petals old gold. Very vigorous. Garden. *Quite distinct in colour from any other Rose.*
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.), Lowe & Shawyer, 1910.—Bright fawn-yellow, suffused orange. Vigorous. Garden, pot. *Lasts well when cut. A good addition to the yellow Roses.*

- Lady Pirrie** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1910.—Deep coppery-salmon. Vigorous. Garden, bedding. *A delightful combination of colour.*
- Lieutenant Chaure** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Rich crimson. Vigorous. Garden. *Fine foliage.*
- Marchioness of Waterford** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1910.—Salmon-pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden.
- Marquise de Ganay** (H.T.), Guillot, 1909.—Bright silvery pink. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *Fragrant.*
- Mary, Countess of Ilchester** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Crimson-carmine. Vigorous, erect. Garden.
- Mrs. A. E. Coxhead** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—Claret-red. Vigorous. Exhibition. *Very fragrant.*
- Mrs. Arthur Munt** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.—Creamy-ivory. Moderately vigorous. Garden. *Neat habit.*
- Mrs. Foley Hobbs** (T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Ivory-white. Very vigorous. Exhibition. *A promising new Tea.*
- Mrs. Fred. Straker** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Salmon-pink, yellow base. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—White. Vigorous. Garden, pot. *Pointed flowers. Hardy.*
- Mrs. Leonard Petrie** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Sulphur-yellow. Vigorous. Garden.
- Mrs. Maynard Sinton** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1910.—Silvery-white, suffused pink. Robust. Exhibition. *Enormous flower. Very fragrant.*
- Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller** (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son, 1909.—Soft blush, outside of petals deep rose. Robust. Garden.
- Mrs. Walter Easlea** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Crimson-carmine. Vigorous, erect. Garden.

- Muriel Jamison** (H.T.), Hugh Dickson, 1909.—Cadmium-orange. Moderately vigorous. Garden. *Single-flowered.*
- Orleans Rose** (Poly. pom.), Levvasseur, 1909.—Vivid rosy crimson. Bushy. Garden, bedding. *Large truss, very free, good foliage. Perpetual flowering.*
- Rayon d'Or** (H. Briar), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Deep canary-yellow. Vigorous. Garden. *A brilliant colour among the yellows. Deep glossy green foliage.*
- Reliance** (H.T.), The E. G. Hill Co., 1910.—Pink, suffused orange. Vigorous. Bedding. *Free-flowering.*
- Rosa Moyesii** (Species), J. Veitch & Sons, 1909.—Brownish-crimson. *Distinct in flower and foliage. Single-flowered.*
- Sénateur Mascuraud** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1909.—Creamy white, shaded yellow, with often a deep orange centre. Vigorous. Garden, pot. *Free-flowering. Very promising*
- Sheilagh Wilson** (H.T.), Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1910.—Pale scarlet. Vigorous climber. Pillar. *After the style of "Carmine Pillar." Perpetual flowering. Single-flowered.*
- Shower of Gold** (wich.), Paul & Son, 1910.—Golden yellow. Vigorous climber. Pillar, arch, pergola. *A valuable addition to the yellow climbers. Effective foliage.*
- Souvenir de Gustave Prat** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Clear sulphur yellow. Vigorous, erect. Garden, bedding. *Very promising.*
- Theresa** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1910.—Deep orange-apricot. Vigorous. Garden. Semi-double. *Good as a cut flower.*
- Tiptop** (Poly. pom.), Lambert, 1909.—Orange-yellow, edged carmine. Dwarf. Bedding.
- Viscountess Enfield** (H.T.), Pernet-Ducher, 1910.—Coppery old Rose. Vigorous. Garden.
- Walter Speed** (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons, 1909.—Lemon-yellow, passing to white. Vigorous. Exhibition, garden. *A promising variety.*

The following Roses have received awards during the past year (except Leslie Holland, Mrs. Frank Bray and Thelma, which received a Medal or Card of Commendation in 1909) from the National Rose Society, but are not yet in commerce:—

COLCESTRIA (H.P.), B. R. Cant & Sons.—Card of Commendation.

DAPHNE (H. moschata), Rev. J. H. Pemberton.—Card of Commendation.

DOROTHY RATCLIFFE (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

EARL OF GOSFORD (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

EDWARD MAWLEY (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Gold Medal.

EVELYN DAUNTSEY (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

FRANK THORPE (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

JAMES FERGUSON (H.T.), W. Ferguson.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

LESLIE HOLLAND (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.—Gold Medal.

LUCY WILLIAMS (T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Card of Commendation.

MABEL DREW (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.—Gold Medal.

MRS. AMY HAMMOND (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Gold Medal.

MRS. C. E. ALLAN (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.—Gold Medal.

MRS. FRANK BRAY (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.—Card of Commendation.

MRS. FRANK WORKMAN (H.T.), Hugh Dickson.—Card of Commendation.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.), Lowe & Shawyer.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

MRS. GORDON SLOANE (H.T.), A. Dickson & Sons.—Card of Commendation.

MRS. J. H. WELCH (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Gold Medal.

MRS. MUIR MCKEAN (H.T.), S. McGredy & Son.—Card of Commendation.

MRS. W. T. MASSEY (H.T.), S. Bide & Sons.—Card of Commendation.

RESCUE (Single H.T.), J. R. Mattock.—Card of Commendation.

ST. HELENA (H.T.), B. R. Cant & Sons.—Silver-Gilt Medal.

THELMA (Single H.T.), W. Spooner & Son.—Card of Commendation.



The Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh.

By the Rev. ALAN CHEALES.

As I had the privilege of being very recently personally conducted over these magnificent gardens by the Regius Keeper, Professor Bayley Balfour, I venture to respond to our Editor's request for "jottings" as regards its Roses,—having already seen something of their autumnal excellencies,—bearing in mind their character and general surroundings. The garden site is magnificent, and its arrangement makes it only second to Kew, the location, of course, being infinitely more picturesque. The glass houses are grand. The Rock garden is of great extent, and full of the choicest specimens, and must, I think, be regarded as one of the finest in the United Kingdom. But the Roses? They looked completely settled down for the winter, and are dotted about in every sheltered and available nook. We kept continually coming on what were very charming miniature Rose gardens, whilst wickuraianas romped along a huge circular bank enclosing a fine collection of bush Roses and standards.

No doubt they have to be grown under certain disadvantages. The climate is hardly ideal and the soil very light. This latter, of course, has been effectually remedied. Each species here has unlimited food supplies, the rhododendrons peat, the Roses loam, and so on. I was surprised to find many Roses here which I had supposed too delicate for the North, full of grand wood for the most part, and making excellent promise for the coming season. The collection of H.T.'s seemed especially up to date; they are in round beds, all of the same kind in a bed. In long, narrow beds were grown all the best H.P. varieties, and in sheltered spots, where they could happily nestle, the Teas. I was

particularly struck with a very fine bed of that still too little appreciated Bourbon, *Zéphirine Drouhin*, which the Professor, to my great gratification, pronounced one of the best all-round Roses that he had here.

Under glass I saw, up a pillar, a very grand plant of *Cloth of Gold*, a glorious old Rose, where it condescends to unfold itself, and second only to *Maréchal Niel* in that category.

There were some most interesting new Roses raised from seed collected in China by Messrs. E. H. Wilson and G. Forrest, and sent out by the firms of Veitch and Bulley respectively. The plants, which I saw running up the sides of the greenhouse wall, seemed very much of the character of that most capricious and uncertain Rose, *Fortune's Yellow*.

This is also a famous educational centre, and not only for North Britain. Students come from all parts. The Professor has classes of about 400, including gardeners in training, busy students and also practical workers. The demand for those educated here is considerable; in fact, the home staff of 100 is constantly losing its best men, so great is the demand, and so tempting the pay that is offered.

In July and August Edinburgh is more especially full of attractions, and visitors to Scotland will do well to give more time than is generally allotted to its glorious capital, and to make a point of visiting this most attractive part of it when the later blooming Roses will be nearest their perfection. The cars from Princes Street very speedily carry one down to this lovely Inverleith region. All who come here will appreciate the patriotic aspirations of good Dr. Langhorne—

“ Ne'er may Time's scythe the sacred plants divide,
 The plants by heaven in native union tied.
 Still may 'The Flower' its social sweets disclose,
 The Northern Thistle still defend the Rose!”

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Various Soils.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

By E. J. HOLLAND.

Amongst many Rose growers and would-be Rose growers "a good Rose soil" is regarded as the one thing needful. It certainly is desirable, and fortunate indeed is the Rose lover who is able to pursue the fascinating hobby under ideal conditions in this respect. Yet I have many times seen Roses grown indifferently in what might reasonably be termed "a good Rose soil," and on the other hand excellent results obtained in a less favourable medium.

There is something else that counts—perhaps even more than soil—a pure and congenial atmosphere, unsullied by the smoke and smut of large cities. And there is yet something else that counts, if anything like perfection is to be attained, something even more than a perfect soil, even more than the pure country air—important though both these factors are—the something so admirably expressed by the late Dean Hole in that opening sentence of his delightful book on Roses, I mean the loving care so freely bestowed by thousands on their favourite flower.

This goes to the very kernel of the matter. When, years ago, I was lamenting that my lot was not cast in a pleasant place, so far as "a good Rose soil" was concerned, an experienced and successful rosarian cheerily informed me that "Roses could be grown in the road." That, of course,

was only a figure. But figuratively it represents the truth, for there is scarcely a soil that is not amenable to treatment, scarcely a plot of ground where some Roses will not succeed, given that the Rose grower has "Roses in his heart." Such a one will not expect Roses to thrive in a soil or aspect where cabbages and potatoes would fail.

The purpose of the following short articles, written by successful Rose growers, who themselves have very widely different soils to deal with, is to indicate how the ground for Rose beds should be prepared. Comparatively few can pick and choose in the matter of soil, but all can make the best of what they have, whether heavy, mixed or light, clayey, gravelly, sandy or chalky, and there must be many members of the National Rose Society who will welcome something in these hints on the preparation of Rose beds to help them in the treatment of their own particular soils, even should they be unable to adopt all the suggestions to their fullest extent.

An old saw runs "well begun is half done." I commend it to the great and ever-increasing body of amateur Rose-growers. For whatever their advantages or disadvantages in other respects, the one important factor over which they have complete control is the thorough preparation of the Rose bed. They cannot command success, but they can deserve it, and with the foundations well and truly laid in this particular, there will surely be fewer failures and richer rewards.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Light Soil.

By E. J. HOLLAND.

The soil that I have had to deal with for the past eleven years consists of a light and rather poor loam, of slightly varying depth, averaging when unbroken perhaps a foot below which may be found six inches or so of decayed chalk and a good many flints, the whole superimposed on

a foundation of solid chalk as a subsoil. This cannot be regarded as favourable for Roses. Besides the comparative poverty of the soil and the small amount of it one had to contend with over perfect drainage. But as few have the advantage of a Rose soil that leaves nothing to be desired, and as this one is particularly amenable to treatment and improvement, there are compensating features. Moreover pleasures are heightened by difficulties, in Rose growing as elsewhere.

My first aim has been to improve the moisture retaining powers of the ground by deep trenching—2½-ft. being the minimum desired. This entailed breaking up the chalk for nearly a foot in many places. With this lower layer of chalk and rough stony soil is incorporated some heavy farmyard manure. For the next or middle layer I have always endeavoured to secure a supply of fairly heavy turfy loam (the top spit of any decent pasture is usually good enough) which, when well broken up with some old and well-decayed manure, forms a good medium for the main roots of the Roses. The surface layer from six to nine inches thick consists of the best of the natural soil with some of the finer parts of the imported loam.

Any part of the garden can be made up in this way by a series of successive trenches. It is usual to commence with a trench 2-ft. wide and any desired length. Wheel away to the end of the piece of ground to be trenched the top foot or more of soil, thus making the first trench. Break up the lower layer in the manner described, adding loam and manure for the middle layer. Then fill in with soil from the top of what will be the next trench and repeat the operation till the work is completed. It is clear that the original level of the ground will be considerably raised. If this is not desired then there is nothing for it but to wheel away some of the rougher and poorer foundation stuff. Thus at the finish we have in our piece of ground—

(a) A lower layer of a foot or more of rough soil, nodules of chalk, and some heavy farmyard manure.

(b) An important middle layer of about nine inches of good heavy turfy loam with some well-decayed manure and perhaps a sprinkling of crushed bones.

(c) A surface layer of light loam not necessarily enriched by manure, at any rate before planting.

The precise degree of excellence to which this preparation is carried must depend on the area to be tackled and the expenditure one is ready to make, but I have indicated treatment which has been found ample for the production of splendid Roses.

I attach much importance to—

1. Deep trenching, not so much for the root run as for the conservation of moisture. A depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. is sufficient ; 3-ft. should be secured if possible.
2. The carefully contrived central layer, which induces the roots to spread out horizontally at a reasonable distance from the surface, and not to descend.
3. The sweet top layer of well-aired loam free from superfluous manure, where root action will be active very shortly after planting, and from which the numerous roots will travel to the central layer just as the plant is developing and able to take advantage of the stores there provided.

Beds made in this manner do not perhaps reach such counsels of perfection as may be advocated, but they have the merit of simplicity, they are within the range of practice, and they are comparatively inexpensive. They will last in good condition five or six years, and in my opinion that is long enough, as at the end of such a period it is good policy to lift the Roses, trim the roots, remake the beds, and replant.

Where the chalk is very near the surface, as it often is, growing Roses on a large scale is prohibitive unless expense is no object. Most amateurs will find it advantageous to limit their ambitions to a few beds and to make them most thoroughly. It will be necessary to excavate to the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. and to fill up with a mixture of good loam and manure stacked

a year before for the purpose. Even then it is advantageous to incorporate a good deal of broken chalk and rougher material with the lower half of the soil. Each lump of chalk besides helping to keep the ground open is a reservoir of moisture. In fact I have proved that beds made up regardless of expense 3-ft. deep with all the chalk banished to another part of the garden have been very much less satisfactory than those made on the plan I detailed in the earlier part of this short article.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on a Heavy Clay Soil.

By DR. A. H. WILLIAMS.

To grow Roses successfully there are certain essentials that must be provided for them. Above ground they must be given plenty of air and sunshine. But at the same time they must have good shelter against draughts or strong boisterous winds, particularly those blowing from East, North-East, North and North-West. They must never be exposed to the drip from overhanging trees; in fact they should be well away from any large trees, never nearer to them than the span of their longest branches.

Below ground we must provide them with a root run which should be deep, rich and warm. In its lower layers this should be sufficiently retentive of moisture to enable the plants to flourish in our worst summer droughts. But this retention of moisture must not be achieved at the expense of good drainage. There must be a free exit from the beds for the water of any superabundant rainfall. Otherwise the collection of stagnant water will render the soil cold and sour and unfit for growing Roses. The upper layer of the Rose bed should be of sufficiently friable soil to encourage the formation of new roots and to allow of the surface being kept in a fine state of tilth throughout the year. The object

of this fine state of tilth on the surface is to allow of free and uniform aeration of the soil of the bed, to allow the natural entry into it of any rain falling on the surface, and to prevent the formation of deep cracks in the soil in dry weather, which would injure the roots and bring about an injurious drying of the lower parts of the soil of the bed.

In the class of land with which I have to deal we have a subsoil of cold, stiff, tenacious clay that is very impervious to water. But when the old pasture land has not been disturbed by building operations, brickmaking, &c., we should find on the surface a top spit, from a few inches to one foot in depth of much lighter soil; this will contain perhaps 40 per cent. of sharp sand, fibrous roots, and some amount of humus or decayed vegetable matter from the old turf on the surface.

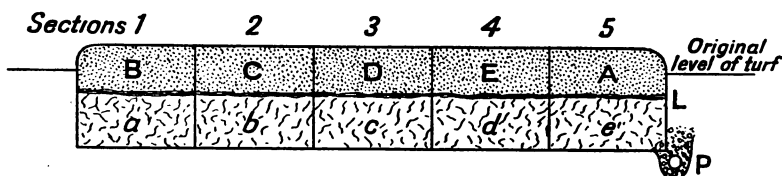
With such land as this the depth, richness and retentiveness of moisture are easily obtained. But we are likely to have trouble in obtaining warmth, adequate drainage and an easily tilled surface. To achieve these we shall have to consider the position and aspect of the beds as well as the drainage and treatment of the soil itself.

Position and Aspect. — If possible the site for the beds should be either at the top of, or on a slope facing south or west. The bottom of a hollow or the flat at the foot of a rise are to be avoided, as in such positions the effects of frost are most severely felt.

Drainage also must be carefully considered if we wish to keep the soil sweet and warm. On a good slope, with the beds arranged lengthways down the slope, it will probably be sufficient to dig, along the lower ends of the beds, a trench about 3-ft. deep with a continuous fall. This trench may be piped with unglazed, unjointed, agricultural drain pipes, laid in and covered with clinkers or other porous material; but this porous material must be in actual contact with the broken-up soil of the bottom of the made bed. If there is no natural outfall for the drain a deep hole should be dug in the lowest part of the garden, and into this any such drainage may discharge.

Preparation of the Soil.—Having provided for drainage the soil in each bed should be prepared by what is known as “bastard-trenching.” This will keep the lighter top spit on the surface of the bed and leave the stiffer, more adhesive clay at the bottom. The following is the procedure recommended:—

From a section, about three feet wide, at the end of the proposed bed dig out the top spit to a depth of about 12-in. and wheel it to the other end of the proposed bed. Then *thoroughly* break up the lower layer of stiff clay in this section for a further depth of 12-in., and at the same time thoroughly incorporate with it a good quantity of long stable litter, either straw, bracken or similar material. Then from the next 3-ft. section of the proposed bed take the top spit and place it on the prepared lower spit of the first section, thoroughly breaking it up at the same time. Treat the lower layer of this second section in the same way as that of the first and then cover it with the top spit removed from the third section and so on. The top spit originally removed from the first section of the bed will be ready in its place to finish off the surface of the last section of the bed. The main object of the addition of the long stable litter to the lower layer is to assist in the drainage, by keeping the heavy clay porous and preventing its consolidation. It has also a considerable manurial value. Care must be taken that this prepared and permeable lower layer should have access to the previously prepared drain and should not be shut off from it by a wall of unbroken impervious clay.



Sectional diagram of made bed (scale $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. to 1-ft.).
 B, C, D, E, and A, give ultimate position of the top spit of soil which was originally over sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5



*From the
"Gardener."*

BLUSH
RAMBLER
IN
SIR E. J.
POYNTER'S
GARDEN,
KENSINGTON

*From a
Photograph
supplied
by Mr. A. C.
Hill, gardener
to Sir E. J.
Poynter, Bart.,
P.R.A.*



respectively, while a, b, c, d, e, show the lower spit broken up in its original portion and mixed with long litter.

P. shows position of piped drain, the pipe bedded and covered with clinkers which are in direct contact with the broken up lower layer of the made bed. In this diagram the drain is placed at the lower end of the bed which slopes downwards from Section 1 to Section 5.

L. shows the position of broken bones or other manure placed between the top and bottom spits of the bed.

The finished bed will stand up a good 6 or 8 inches above its original level. But this will sink as the bed consolidates naturally. In good old pasture land the above methods will provide a very excellent Rose bed; but it may be found, particularly where there has previously been digging or excavations for building or other purposes, that there is practically no lighter top spit, the whole being stiff clay. In such a case I would recommend the removal of six inches or more of the stiffest clay and the finishing off of the top of the bed with a similar quantity of good imported top spit from some rich old pasture land in the neighbourhood. This will be the better for having been stacked for a year or so to allow of the rotting of the turf. If such a procedure be deemed too costly the condition of the surface soil can be rendered more friable for tilling by the addition of any of the following materials:—Mortar rubbish or plaster from old buildings, leaf mould, burnt earth, powdered lime or chalk, ashes from rubbish fire, road sweepings from gravel roads where motors do not abound, or a light dressing of domestic coal ashes if they are from a hard coal giving a white ash. But road sweepings from tarred roads or from those much frequented by motor cars must be avoided; so also should the ashes of any very bituminous coal.

Manure.—In considering the manure to be used it must be remembered that it is very easy to overdo the application of “dung” manures on heavy clay. Cow and pig manure should be avoided as rendering the already too

adhesive soil even more greasy; rich stable manure should also be used with caution. The long litter advised above was for the purpose of drainage rather than for fertilisation. My own feeling is that the best fertiliser to use in making a bed in heavy clay is crushed bones, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It is very lasting and supplies, amongst other ingredients, the lime, in which clay land is usually deficient. These crushed bones may be put in between the top and second spit at the time of making the bed, or may be put in beneath the roots of each Rose at the time of planting. The manuring or dressings of lime or other material to be done after the planting does not come within the scope of my present task.

The Date for making the Rose bed should be as early in the year as possible. If the work is put in hand in August or early in September, in most years the soil will be found to be so dry that the stiffest clay can be thoroughly pulverised, even though it may take a pickaxe to lift it out of its original bed. But if the work is postponed till late in the autumn it will often be found that the clay has become so pasty from autumn rains that, though it may be moulded into any shape, it cannot be broken up at all, and disintegration of it is impossible. The result of this is an unsatisfactory bed for all time. Then, again, the early preparation allows the bed plenty of time to "settle down" naturally before planting is undertaken. This is very desirable, as Roses do not plant well in recently shifted soil that has several inches to sink before finding its natural level.

Incidentally it may be well to mention that the individual Rose beds should not be made too wide. Four feet six inches or five feet will be found quite wide enough to allow of attention being given to the plants throughout the season without treading down the surface of the beds. This is a matter of considerable importance on heavy adhesive soil.

Preparation of Rose Beds on a Heavy Soil.

By the Rev. F. PAGE-ROBERTS, Past Pres. N.R.S.

When making beds for Roses on my heavy land, I first take out as much of the top soil that is good, about one foot deep, for further use. The second spit, mostly clay, is carted right away. The bottom of the trench is then forked up deeply and roughly. On this I spread any old rubbish, clinkers, the contents of the ash-pit, &c.—anything that will keep the heavy clay from running together again—and also providing a certain amount of drainage. Where beds are made on level ground it is necessary to use small agricultural drainage pipes, but when there is a gentle slope in the bed it is only necessary to put in a few pipes at the lower end of the bed to carry off the water which will find its way there. On the top of the rubbish or pipes, where used, I put back half of the top soil and cover it with road scrapings, leaf mould, and manure that has been both in the stable and pig-stye. Another layer of road scrapings, which has been stacked for a twelvemonth, brings the bed up to the height ready for the Rose roots to rest upon. These are covered with the same material, the whole being well trodden down. The rest of the top soil, which is turfy, is now put on, chopped up, and sprinkled with bone meal, basic slag, and burnt refuse. The bed is then finished with a covering from an old hot-bed, which had been made of oak leaves and manure.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on a very Light Sandy Soil.

By VIVIAN ROLT.

This is probably the very worst of all soils for growing Roses. Therefore the bad natural conditions must be overcome by artificial means. I will now endeavour to help those who wish to grow the Queen of Flowers under these discouraging conditions. In my garden, situated on common land, the virgin ground has hardly a foot of light loam over

a subsoil of sand. My experience goes to show that the most satisfactory method of making a Rose bed, or beds in such very light ground, is to entirely remove both sand and loam to a depth of 2-ft. 6-in. to 3-ft. and replace this with good material of a suitable nature from elsewhere.

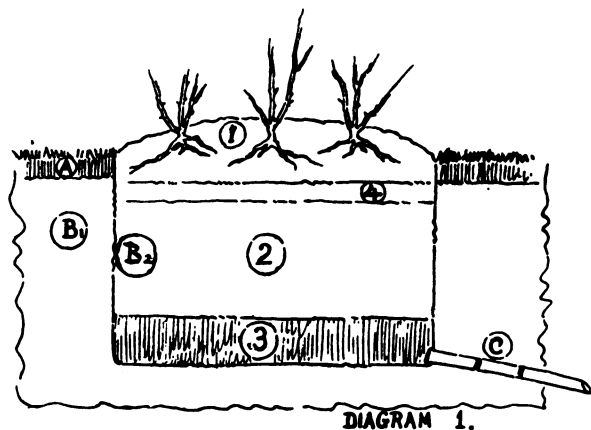


DIAGRAM 1.—Section of very sandy soil and prepared bed.

- A Surface soil and turf.
- B (1) Sand. B (2) Prepared bed of imported soil.
- c Land drain with proper fall and outlet.
- 3 Heaviest soil placed at the bottom of the bed.
- 2 Prepared soil well mixed with cow manure and some $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bones, a convenient form of lime.
- 4 If slack lime or chalk is used in place of $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bones, add a thin layer here.
- 1 15-ins. of the best material, top spit, for planting in, slightly raised above the ground level to allow for subsequent sinking.

The imported soil should be taken from not deeper than 1-ft. below the surface.

That from building land on good ground is valuable especially the top spit, which when stacked with manure and rotted down is grand stuff for the top foot or 18-ins. of the bed—this is where the best soil should be placed for planting in—the 2nd spit, which on strong ground is usually the heavier of the two, being used below.

Few will care to follow the example of some exhibitors who, wisely, use the top spit only throughout the bed. Such a method is of necessity a costly one.

A greasy material known as marl makes admirable beds where obtainable (most of my own beds are made from such soil obtained from heavy ground on the skirts of the South Downs). For Tea Roses I have found road sidings from country lanes, where banks and ditches indicate the presence of heavy soil, answer well. But beware of tarred roads.

A bed of heavy material in very light ground attracts surrounding moisture, acting, as it were, like a ditch, a land drain is therefore advisable (see Diagram 1) with a proper fall and outlet; otherwise the bed will get water-logged in winter and bad weather. Cow manure is the best to use, and should be well mixed with the soil as the bed proceeds. *The addition of lime in some form is most important.* I can strongly recommend $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bones. Crushed chalk will also supply the necessary lime, and at the same time helps to keep the soil open. Slack lime is another form much used.

Another method which, if not so satisfactory as that just described, has the merit of being cheaper, especially where a quantity of good soil is difficult to obtain.

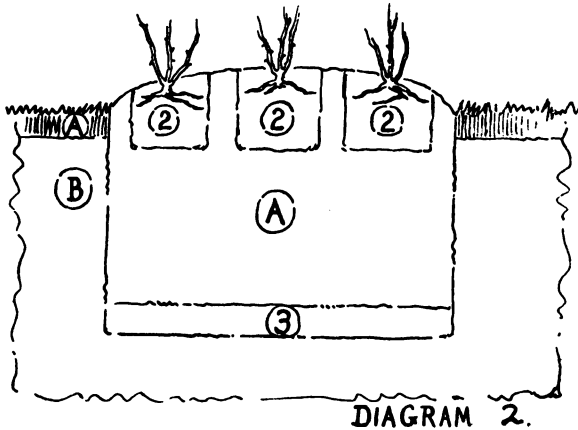


DIAGRAM 2.—Section of sandy soil and prepared bed, 2-ft. 6-in. deep, 5-ft. wide, with pockets of imported material.

- A Surface soil and turf.
- B Sand.
- 3 Soil and turf: chopped up, from A placed here.
- A Soil from the garden with cow manure and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bones added.
- 2 2 Pockets of good imported soil, 15 in. deep, in which the Roses are planted.

Remove soil and sand to a depth of 3-ft., carefully retaining the surface soil and turf. Place this turf and soil at the bottom of the bed, chopping up the turf, fill up the remainder of the bed with the best soil your garden or meadow can produce, adding a liberal supply of cow dung and $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. bones as the work proceeds.

When the bed is filled and has had time to get well settled, take out three trenches right down the whole length of the bed, 15-in. deep, replacing the soil so removed with good imported soil *of a heavy nature*. Plant your Roses in these, this will give them a chance of rooting well. Most of the more hardy varieties do well thus, the H.T.'s especially and some of the T.'s.

A word as to the shape of Rose beds. I strongly advise them to be long and narrow, *i.e.*, 5-ft. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. wide, and as long as convenient; this allows for three rows of plants, the tallest growers being placed down the centre row. A good plan is to have standards or half standards down the middle row and dwarf plants in each outside row. The advantage of such a narrow bed is that one seldom has to tread on it when examining the plants or gathering the blooms. Grass paths where feasible are recommended as tending to keep the soil in the beds cool.

I cannot close this short paper without pointing out the very great importance of giving liquid manure once a week during May and June, and of keeping the hoe constantly at work amongst the beds.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Heavy Soil.

By C. C. WILLIAMSON.

I am not the fortunate possessor of a large garden, wherein, methinks, I would indulge my love of Roses to my heart's content. Mindful, however, of the saying, "*Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime il faut aimer ce qu'on a,*" one's pleasure in a Rose garden need not be confined to the number of plants or the mass of bloom produced, but rather to the

joy of noting how faithfully each individual bush responds to the fond care and attention bestowed upon it, making one feel that even the most beautiful and difficult Roses to grow can be within these narrow limits cultivated successfully by one's own hands.

The soil here is an ideal one for Roses—2-ft. of rich, heavy loam, with a subsoil of 5-ft. of clay, and chalk beneath. In my love for the Rose, I have not hesitated to sacrifice my lawn, and my best blooms are gathered from the beds made upon it. Each bed has been carefully dug out to a depth of 2-ft. 6-in. to 3-ft., and sufficient drainage obtained by a layer of clinkers and wine bottles. After covering these with about 6-in. of the lower soil previously taken out, the remainder has been replaced, the whole being incorporated with well-rotted farmyard manure, together with road sweepings, wood ashes, and a sprinkling of chalk, finally cutting up the lawn turves and working these into the surface soil.

The best time to make new beds is at the end of September or the beginning of October, to give the soil an opportunity of settling down before planting, otherwise if left till the following month, and planting takes place at once, the subsequent heavy rains will cause the soil to sink considerably, with the result that the junction of the stock and scion will be left exposed, instead of being covered with an inch or so of soil. Having once prepared the beds in the manner described, the secret of future success lies in the constant use of the hoe during the summer months in order to keep the soil friable and conserve the moisture in it.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on a Gravel Soil.

By the Rev. J. B. SHACKLE.

In my own garden the natural soil is very poor, consisting of from six to eight inches of stony loam above gravel; but this does not mean that it is impossible to grow good Roses. Poor soils can be made productive by thorough cultivation, and in this undoubtedly lies the foundation of

success, no matter what the soil may be. In making a Rose bed here, we first put the top six inches of ground on one side, then take out 18 inches of gravel and wheel it right away. Having thus obtained a depth of two feet in all, we proceed to break up the bottom, working in some old leaf manure or any decomposed vegetable matter to form humus for the purpose of retaining moisture. Six ounces of basic slag per square yard sprinkled over this is sure to be beneficial. The next step is to fill up the 18 inches from which the gravel was taken. If we could we should make use of the top spit from an old pasture where the loam is good, but as that is impossible in our case, we look elsewhere and find a reasonably good substitute in road scrapings and turf edgings, which can be obtained here at 6d. per load. With this we work in a heavy dressing of farmyard manure at a depth of one foot from the surface. It is important to note that the scrapings must not be taken from roads where granite or tar is used. Finally we replace the top six inches of soil, having first removed the largest of the stones.

The above process does not make an ideal Rose soil, but it has certain great advantages: it is easily worked, planting can be carried on in showery weather, and above all the drainage is perfect. Beyond the labour, and no Rose grower will succeed without putting in some hard work, the expense of making a bed is small, but if it is considered to be too great the soil must be broken up to a depth of two feet, riddled or passed through a sieve with large meshes. The stones which are put on one side can in some cases be sold for road mending and will repay the cost of labour. A good dressing of manure, from a cowshed for choice, should be worked in with the soil at the depth of a foot. In beds thus treated Tea Roses will grow well, Hybrid Teas fairly, and most of the Hybrid Perpetuals indifferently. Constant stirring of the surface soil is of the utmost importance; it not only preserves moisture in dry weather, but greatly adds to the rate of nitrification.

Weak liquid manure is helpful during the growing season, also a mulch if properly applied. The mulch should not be

put on, unless the flowering season is to be retarded for some special reason, until the soil is warm, and even then it must not be too thick or air will be excluded from the roots. Probably some chalk or lime will be required. They are useful to counteract sourness and assist the plants to partake of the food in the soil. To find out whether or not there is sufficient lime take a handful of soil, place it in a glass, and pour on some muriatic acid; if the liquid bubbles freely there is lime enough, if not it requires a dressing. In this neighbourhood slaked lime can be obtained at a cheap rate and should be put on in winter to the amount of six ounces per square yard. If lime cannot be bought locally it may be purchased in the form of ground lime, as advertised in the gardening papers.

I consider the chief thing for a beginner to grasp is the fact that the best Roses cannot be grown without a great deal of trouble. The man who is prepared to take infinite pains is sure to succeed. The wants of Roses are many and must receive constant attention. In this respect I would lay special stress on good drainage, very careful planting, and frequent stirring of the surface soil with a hoe.

The Preparation of Rose Beds in old Garden Soil.

By **JOHN T. STRANGE.**

I am asked to write a few notes on my Rose soil and my methods of preparing my beds. I may as well say to start with that I do not propose to deal with my present garden, which seems to me to call for no special treatment, but I will go back to my old home, where I managed to grow Roses more or less successfully for over thirty years. I am the more inclined to do this as I am so often asked how to improve old garden soil, and I think that other writers are prepared to deal with the question of making new gardens. To begin with, my garden was an old one, for the greater

part with "made" soil on a gravel subsoil, the original soil being but a few inches deep. Drainage of any sort was impossible, as in the winter the water rose to within two feet of the surface. But the Roses suffered less than one would expect, as the water was more or less on the move, and consequently the moisture not stagnant. At any rate there are old plants there which are nearly fifty years old.

In preparing the beds we always adopted the system of "bastard" trenching, taking care to thoroughly stir the lower "spit," working in plenty of long or new stable manure, and when planting to use plenty of fresh and light soil round the roots. I am convinced that one half of the failures arise from neglecting this. The new soil gives the plant a chance of getting well established, and then the roots soon find out the good things underneath.

With regard to improving the soil, I relied more upon giving a supply of fresh food than changing its character by adding loam, or clay in the *raw* state, as I think more harm than good is likely to follow the practice of putting clay or heavy loam near the roots. I prefer to spread it on the top, and then, when well weathered by the action of the air and frosts, to dig it in. Burnt earth, such as can be got from an old "couch heap," I found an excellent manure, and not only a manure, but as a winter mulching for tender Roses of the greatest value.

I am quite aware that many of our suburban growers would find a difficulty in obtaining this, but if they can manage to burn the garden refuse, prunings, &c., they will soon get a supply.

It will be readily understood from my remarks as to the water below the beds, that my Roses suffered severely from frosts, and that mulching of some sort was a necessity as a protection, but I do not approve of applying manure in that way, as I consider it renders the soil sour, and deprives it of the beneficial effects of frosts and air. Artificial manures I found of great value and easily applied, either in a liquid state or hoed in before rain. There are so many good

fertilisers on the market, that it is rather difficult to name any special one, but the formula first (I think) prescribed by Mr. Tonks is hard to beat. A good and cheap fertiliser is Native Guano, which I think consists of dried town sewage, treated with alum, blood, and clay. It is cheap and may be applied freely without risk.

An excellent manure, where it can be obtained, is that which our useful friend the pig supplies, and I have had some good results follow an application of this placed round the plants and covered over just when the buds are well formed.

My old garden, treated as above, gave me very satisfactory results with garden Roses, but it was too much to expect large H.P. Roses from such a soil, though Teas planted at the foot of a wall succeeded admirably.

I would just mention that in making an addition to my garden, we had to break up an old pasture with about four inches of turfy soil on a subsoil of white water-washed gravel. After trenching this, and working in manure as usual, I decided to try the effect of a green crop, and sowed mustard rather thickly. This was well dug in in the autumn, and the following spring we planted vegetables of different sorts, which grew most luxuriously, and in the autumn the ground was dug and manured again, and the Roses planted, and even on this unpromising garden they did very well. My gardener, who has just read these notes, reminds me that the best box of Teas he ever staged were grown on the gravel garden aforesaid, with a top dressing of burnt earth dug in in the spring. Were expense no object, there are several things I would like to do. I would, for instance, get a quantity of turfy loam, pile it up for a season, with alternate layers of green manure, and then make my beds, raised some nine inches or a foot higher than the ordinary ground level. This was, I think, one of those useful suggestions made by Mr. George Paul, and one which no doubt goes some way towards counteracting the effects of frost in low-lying ground.

Another good thing which I am now able to provide,

having plenty of room, is fresh ground every few years. But this and many other desirable things are out of the reach of the owners of small gardens, and it is with the object of assisting these to make the best of them that I have written the above notes.

To conclude, I would say, if you cannot change your soil by taking fresh ground, do what you can to improve it. If it is sour and heavy add lime, either in the form of basic slag or old mortar refuse. There are plenty of cheap lime preparations such as "Liminite" on the market, but I have not tried them. Take every opportunity of getting roadside scrapings, if your neighbourhood is not overdone with motors, if so "'ware grease." Ditch cleanings, rubbish of all sorts, stored till decayed, may all be used to form fresh food for the Roses. But above all, I believe in burnt earth—at once a sweetener of the soil, a protection to the roots in the winter, and a lasting fertiliser.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Light and also on Heavy Soil.

By F. DENNISON.

It is said that "experience does it." No doubt it does to a certain extent, but I wish that twenty years' experience on five different soils and three different localities had "taught" me more. However, whether my treatment of the soil has been right or wrong, I will try and comply with our Editor's request, and as far as possible state what this treatment has been.

I have at present two kinds of land to deal with, one part having a good heavy soil about two feet deep resting on sandstone, the other extremely light, containing upwards of 80 per cent. of sand, and only about one foot deep, with fine sand for a subsoil. Both of these soils have perfect drainage, the heavier being situated on a flat-topped hill, about 90 yards

long by 40 yards wide, slightly sloping to the south-east, while the lighter soil is on the side of a hill. I have endeavoured to improve both soils by the addition of lime and cow manure, and the light land has frequent applications of house sewage in the growing season. The heavy land has also had very liberal treatment with fine charcoal and coarse bone-meal.

In making our Rose beds we proceed in the usual way, starting at one end of the bed or trench, taking the soil out to the depth of eighteen inches, then we loosen the next six inches or so with a fork, on this we put back a foot of soil well mixed with old cow manure, say about a barrowful to every three yards of surface, which would mean a barrowful of manure to the cubic yard of soil. On the top of this and in the next few inches we sprinkle a good dressing of charcoal and bone-meal. I do not think it is good to apply top dressings of manure early in the winter, especially on old beds, unless so thin that the frost can have full play. If I had any doubt about the drainage of my heavy soil, say there was a clay subsoil, I should run rows of agricultural pipes across the land, not further apart than ten yards and not nearer the surface than three feet, and on the top of these pipes should place six inches of coarse gravel.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Light Soil.

By H. R. DARLINGTON.

The longer I grow Roses the more I am convinced that soil is more important than manure, and that nothing one can afterwards do to a Rose bed can make up for the want of proper making before planting. It is true I have been driven to spend much time on this through having a garden composed chiefly of stones and sticky sand, in which hardly anything will grow naturally, but I have sometimes been quite astonished at the difference between the growth of Roses in a properly made bed and those in an ordinary

well-made border, such as will do very well for herbaceous plants.

My garden is situated on the top of a hill, about 15 miles north of London, the bench mark outside my gate being marked on the ordnance plan 416-ft. above sea level. The greater part was some 10 years ago a field of rather rough healthy pasture, sloping down towards the South.

The top spit of about six inches was rather sandy soil, below this in the upper part is some 8-ft. of gravelly material, very variable in character, consisting of stones, sand, and clay, or sandy clay in pockets. In the lowest part of the garden this gravel bed is only 2 or 3-ft. thick, and below it is the London clay. The gravel bed is quite useless for growing anything except the coarsest annuals.

At first I simply dug out the soil about 2-ft. deep, sifted out the stones (which filled nearly two barrows out of every three) and mixed what I had left with manure and any material of the nature of soil I could most easily get. This made good herbaceous borders and would grow Roses, particularly Chinas and Teas, after a fashion, but I was disappointed in the H.P.'s and many of the H.T.'s.

My next step was to mix a considerable quantity of clay or clayey loam with the compost, making the beds somewhat deeper. This gave decidedly better results, especially when supplemented by liberal supplies of liquid manure in Summer, but I noticed that where the added clay had consisted of the top spit from heavy pasture land there the improvement was still more marked. This led me to the method I now employ, and while it is no doubt somewhat more expensive in the first instance, I doubt very much whether it is so in the long run, as not only are good results attained more quickly, but the after attention needed is considerably lightened.

This is specially so in the case of climbers. The climber in ordinary soil will no doubt grow in time, but one that is planted in well-made stuff will be up and have clothed its space perhaps a couple of years before the other has really

made an earnest start. Now I will describe how I set about making my Rose beds. The best size for the beds is about 5-ft. wide and as long as you like or the ground will permit. When I first began Rose growing I made all my beds too wide, and most of them I have had to cut down, and they hold nearly as many Roses as before. I dig them out to a depth of about three feet at the sides and six inches deeper down the middle of the bed. Down this middle a drain will be laid, and before very much can be done it will be necessary to find an outfall for the drainage carried down the beds. Over the greater part of the garden this gives me no difficulty, but towards the lowest corner I have to reduce the depths of the beds to two feet to secure proper drainage.

The soil dug out from the beds will for the most part be carried right away, but about one-third of the best of it will be kept and put on one side to be used later. Having got the drain pipe down the centre of the bed provided with an outfall, the next thing to do is to collect a quantity of porous material; burnt clay is perhaps the best, but clinkers from the greenhouse boiler are good, so are broken bricks, and even rough stones and coarse gravel will do, if there is nothing better. This is laid over the drain pipes and the whole of the bottom of the bed to a depth of six inches, trodden down and made firm.

Then begins the important work of filling up, and preparation should be made for it beforehand. If there is any building going on in the neighbourhood the turf or top spit should have been purchased and carted in so as to be in readiness. We begin with a layer of this, then a layer of decayed manure, then again turf or top spit and again spread manure, and so on till within nine or ten inches of the top. As we proceed in filling up, a light dusting of basic slag or bone-meal may be dusted over the soil, but if basic slag is used care should be taken not to bring it into contact with the manure, or the loss of valuable material will result, as basic slag contains lime and will cause the manure to perish before it can be used by the plants.

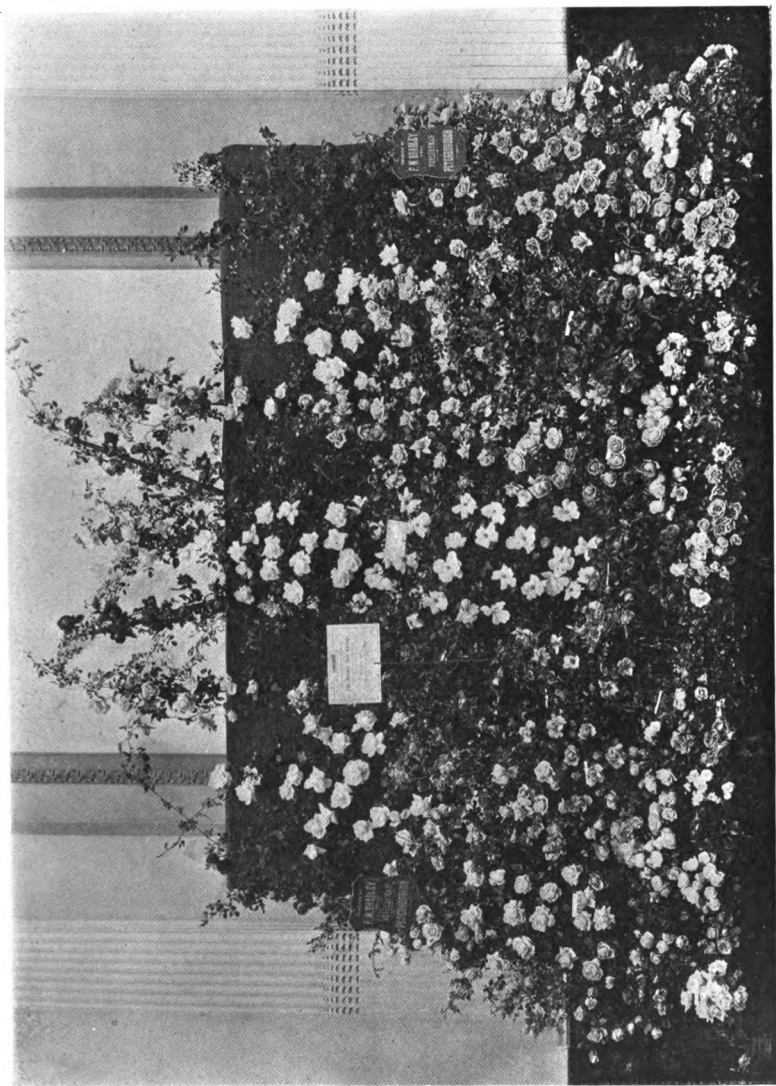
To fill up the top nine or ten inches we resort to the heap of soil we set aside when we began our operations. This is to be turned over and mixed with leaf-mould; the amount of leaf-mould to be used depending on the quality of the soil, the poorer the soil the more leaf-mould required. No manure will be added to this, but a sprinkling of bone dust is effective. This mixture is filled into the top and made up to about six inches above the surface to allow for sinking. Then leave the whole to settle for three weeks before planting takes place.

That is my ideal Rose bed, but I am far from suggesting Roses cannot be grown without so elaborate a preparation. The ideal perhaps supposes we are all millionaires, and however unpractical this may be, it is often pleasant occasionally to do this. We must try to get as near our ideal as circumstances will admit. I do not know that I have ever succeeded quite to my own satisfaction, even in making a Rose bed, but the point I want to emphasize is, do not be afraid of putting rather poor soil on the top if there is something for the roots to revel in below. It is so easy in the ordinary routine of culture to enrich the soil near the surface, but if the foundation is poor and of bad quality, the good things we pour into the surface will either be carried away without producing the effect they ought, or if the drainage be defective accumulate into an unwholesome and sodden root-destroying mass.

The Preparation of Rose Beds on Heavy Soil.

By the Rev. T. G. W. HENSLOW.

How shall I commence, for our Editor is determined to have a treatise from me, but has limited my efforts to two pages of the Rose Annual, when with ease I could fill the whole book. I am confronted with eight questions, each of which would make an excellent heading to a lengthy chapter ;



FIRST PRIZE GROUP OF ROSES TO COVER 60 SQUARE FEET SHOWN BY MR. F. M. BRADLEY, PETERBOROUGH, AT THE SOCIETY'S AUTUMN EXHIBITION IN 1910.

and I am commanded to compress my treatise into a dissertation consisting of about 750 words. It cannot be done, sir, any more than we could make a Rose border in a London pavement with a concrete subsoil. Stay, a grand idea has just flashed into my mind; why not put the treatise into code! I could then surmount my difficulties as to limited space.

But we will place joking aside; acknowledge the task to be impossible; and while anxious to do all in my power to help and advise, must crave indulgence whilst the enthusiastic rosarian peruses an article which must take the form of merely a few useful hints.

Never say, my soil won't grow Roses! Because it is as good as saying, "I am no gardener!" With confidence I throw down the glove, and say, "I can grow Roses anywhere." Yes, even in a border made on a London pavement, but you must stop the traffic and conform to my regulations. Some of my best Roses have been grown in the most impossible aspects. National Rose Society medal blooms have been picked from North and East walls, and boxes filled for the shows from borders made in the most hopeless places.

Experience has taught me that although soil is certainly a very important item in Rose culture, yet selection of suitable varieties and the right aspect in which to plant them is even more important. In making the Rose border, however, there are certain conditions which must be adhered to if you wish to be a really successful grower. And foremost I would put good drainage. Look at nature; the Rose always grows finest and best on some well-drained bank. Of course you can err by getting your border too dry; but this is not the fault of good drainage!

It sounds Irish I know, but it is true. The fault here is in the soil; it is not sufficiently retentive. Good drainage, a retentive soil, and an open position, are absolutely essential for successful Rose growing. No matter the nature of the subsoil; when making my Rose borders I nearly always

follow the same principle. Mark out your border, get out all soil, making a pit 3-ft. deep. Then fill up with stone for nine inches for drainage.

Then put about three inches of cow or pig manure, the former in preference. Then fill in with about 18 inches of the roughest of your soil, add turf, &c., and lastly one foot of good soil or loam, bringing your bed about six inches higher than the ground level. If it is desired to raise the bed higher, do not increase the depth of soil over three feet; rather add more manure and drainage.

I have dealt simply with a Rose border, and not a large garden plot. The latter is only a matter of spade work, and the trenching and digging in of manure, &c. If many borders are to be made, let me advise the rosarian to purchase or get the loan of a tall wire screen, such as is used by builders. It is a very easy matter to make your soil up to anything you wish, by throwing in turn through the screen loam, mortar, leaf-mould, road-scrappings, well-rotted manure, clay that has been exposed a twelvemonth to the weather, &c.

I had a screen made on purpose, so as to get the soil coarse enough; on no account must it be too fine. The wires should be three-quarters of an inch apart. The Rose grower will often find a newly-made border will crack badly in dry weather. This must be stopped at once, else the plants will suffer great harm. Dutch hoe, and place about two inches of very old litter or stable manure on the surface.

Do not forget this golden rule — never plant too deep. Remember your Rose border is made to last for some years, and every year you will add to the soil by forking in extra manure on the surface. I put the manure on in the winter, as a protection against frost, and fork it in at the Spring after pruning. And now before I end, one word as to manures. Shun chemicals, they are not wanted by amateurs; especially when they can get all the stable manure they want. If, however, you are an exhibitor and grow a large number of trees, then I would perhaps advise the careful use of a good

fertilizer such as Clay's—but study their book first. Far more trees are killed, soil soured, and blue Roses found when not wanted, through the ignorant use of chemicals than by the grossest neglect or even the severest of weather. To be a successful Rose grower, you must be a Rose lover, and study the habits of the different varieties.

“Fill your basket with Roses in July, at the end of June expect them; but ever remember that you and I can't gather, if we neglect them.”

“Which,” as Artemus Ward would say, “is verses.”



Notes on Fragrance in Roses.

By Mrs. H. R. DARLINGTON.

I.

Colour, form, fragrance, variety! Surely the Rose's title to be the Queen of Flowers rests on her supreme possession of all these qualities.

A visit to the National Rose Society's Summer or Autumn Show is abundantly convincing that as regards colour, form and variety, the Rose has made wonderful progress in the last 20 years.

It is difficult to imagine more perfectly modelled flowers than the specimens of the Tea, Mrs. Edward Mawley, the H.T., Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, or the much abused but universally grown H.P., Frau Karl Druschki, shown in many of the boxes of the leading nurserymen and amateurs. The rosarians of an earlier generation can have had no conception of the wealth of beauty in colour, and the marvellous variety of form and habit that would be found in the Roses shown in the decorative section of our modern Rose shows.

But is the quality of fragrance as adequately maintained in the newer varieties? Might not the rosarian of a by-gone day, could he visit 20th century Rose exhibitions and gardens, while giving an ungrudging tribute of admiration to the colour, size and infinite variety of the flowers displayed before him, search too often in vain, in many a modern Rose, for that "most excellent, sweet pleasant scent" (as Parkinson has it), the very soul of the Rose, without which she assuredly lacks her most alluring charm?

Might he not feel tempted to quote, somewhat reproachfully, Shakespeare's lines :—

“The Rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem
For that sweet odour which doth in it live.”

I do not for a moment wish to suggest that all the newer Roses disappoint us in this respect. Many of the red Roses have a fragrance almost as satisfying as that of the old Damask and Provence Roses. For instance, what can be sweeter than a Hugh Dickson or a Commandant Félix Faure? Again, those delightful bush and hedge Roses, the rugosas, are often even more pleasing in perfume than in form or colour, and their modern hybrids, Conrad F. Meyer and Rose à Parfum de L'Hay, are quite as favoured in this respect as the older kinds.

It is when we come to other sections in search of fragrance that we are apt to be disappointed. We seldom find a modern H.T. with the delicious scent of a La France, or a new Noisette with the powerful Tea odour of a Maréchal Niel, or the delicate aroma of a Madame Alfred Carrière. Far too many of the multifloras and wichuraianas are practically scentless. Yet in many Rose gardens of to-day they are allowed to exclude the older and more fragrant climbers. Surely this is a mistake. Strolling in an old Hertfordshire garden last summer, I was arrested by a delightful scent coming from a rampant climber which was covering part of a pergola near by. The blossoms, of a soft blush-pink colour, tinged with lilac, hung in big bunches from the roof of the pergola. They were very pretty, wonderfully round and double, like little fairy balls made of tiny Rose petals; but to me their chief charm lay in the delicious old-world perfume they shed so generously around them. I found the climber was an old Rose named Laure Davoust. Jamain and Forney give a plate of this variety in “Les Roses”; they call it a multiflora introduced in 1834. It is still catalogued by a few English nurserymen, and those who care for sweet-smelling rambling Roses should plant it in their garden.

In the N.R.S. Catalogue for 1910 there is among the list of Roses suitable for special purposes a selection of 18 Roses headed "A List of Sweetly Scented Roses." Among these 18 varieties there are only three, Cherry Ripe (1905), Commandant Félix Faure (1902) and Johanna Sebus (1900) that have been introduced within the last 20 years.

This fact would seem to be not without significance, and will, I trust, justify these notes. They are written with the hope that hybridists and Rose growers generally, in their desire to satisfy the eye with perfection of form and richness or purity of colour, will not overlook the claims of another sense which asks from the Queen of Flowers that sweet and refreshing fragrance she can give us in a degree surpassing any of her subjects.

II.

At the "Roseraie de L'Hay," Monsieur Jules Gravereaux's wonderful Rose garden, near Paris, a novel if somewhat fanciful investigation into the specific odour of Roses was inaugurated in 1909. In the *Journal des Roses* of that year there is quite a long and entertaining list of the result of this inquiry. The old Roses de Provins, Rose Centfeuilles, the Damask and Portland, together with the more modern rugosas, are given the place of honour, and are credited with the real Rose smell, "La franche odeur de la Rose." To this list we may safely add the Hybrid Bourbon Zéphirine Drouhin (1873), the thornless Rose, whose brilliant pink blossoms brighten the garden throughout the summer with their gay colour and enrich it with their unrivalled fragrance.

The unfortunate *Rosa lutea* with its hybrids, Persian Yellow, Capucine, etc., are not so well placed. Though certainly not sweetly scented they might reasonably object to being compared in the matter of odour to "La Punaise" (literally "puni nez"), a word which will hardly bear translation. If they deserve this insult we must seriously question Browning's statement, "Any nose may ravage with impunity a Rose."

Some Roses suggest to these connoisseurs the fragrance of other flowers, such as the lily of the valley, the violet, the hyacinth, while in other varieties they detect the scent of the strawberry, the raspberry, or the apricot. The fruity fragrance of many of the Teas, such as Goubault and Catherine Mermet, is probably quite familiar to everyone. The scent of that old variety, Socrate, always reminds me of a ripe peach, and the wichuraiana François Juranville has a very pleasant and refreshing smell distinctly reminiscent of apples. The spicy perfume of *Rosa cinnamomea*, the musky scent to which the Musk Roses and their hybrids (The Garland, Alister Stella Gray, &c.), owe their name, and the pleasant resinous aroma of some of the Moss Roses can be appreciated by any tyro who, as Cowley remarks, "hath reason and his smell."

But the experts at the Roseraie de L'Hay have discovered far more recondite likenesses, and describe Cheshunt Hybrid and Reine Marie Henriette as having "L'Odeur de Prunes en Marmelades." Other Roses remind them of such unexpected things as hay, Russian leather, tarragon, etc. The H.T. Camoens is said to smell of alcohol. In this connection I remember one of the gardeners at the Old Nurseries, Cheshunt, telling me that a lady customer would not have Camoens in her garden, though she much admired its brilliant pink flowers, because they "smell so like beer."

The compiler of the list (which will be found at the end of these notes) adds that the study of the scent of different Roses is being continued, and the further results will eventually be published. As the subject is certainly interesting, one hopes that this promise will shortly be fulfilled, but down to the present I have not been able to find anything further on the subject in any subsequent number of the *Journal des Roses*.

III.

The whole question of fragrance in flowers is full of interest. A French botanist, M. Ménard, has been making elaborate experiments in order to discern the origin and manner of the formation of perfume in flowers, and appears

to have been more successful than many others who have been working in the same direction. He has been able to recognise by a microscopic study of the constituent parts of a flower that the essential oils liberating the odours have their origin "siège délection" mainly in the internal surface of the calyx and the corolla, while on the external surface colour pigments and tannin are found. He has ascertained that chlorophyll (the green colouring matter of plants) is the principle from which all these products are derived.

But while the action of the light and air on the "glucosides" on the external face of the petals tends to the formation of colouring matter and tannin, those "glucosides" which are protected in the bud are transformed into the essential oils, and these oils oxidising with energy at the opening of the bud give rise to the perfume.

THE SCENT OF ROSES.

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| True Rose Scent | Rosa Gallica R. Centifolia R. Damascena and Portland R. rugosa |
| "La Punaise" | R. lutea and its derivatives Persian Yellow and Capucine |
| Tarragon | Eugènie Lamesch |
| Indian Pink | Léonie Lamesch |
| Russian Leather | Clément Nabonnand Mme. Charles Genoud Souvenir d'Espagne |
| Melon | Elizabeth Barbenzien |
| Pear | Viridiflora |
| Hay | Marie Finger Suzanne Marie Rodocanachi Archiduchesse Marie Immaculata Dr. Grill |
| Apricot | R. bracteata and Desprez |
| Alcohol | Camoens |
| Strawberry | R. canina andegavensis |
| Raspberry | Goubault, Mme. Bravy and Maréchal Niel |



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBIT OF 12 BUNCHES OF DECORATIVE ROSES SHOWN BY MR. CHARLES TURNER, SLOUGH, AT THE SOCIETY'S AUTUMN EXHIBITION IN 1910.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Cloves | R. moschata R. brunonis |
| | R. glaucá corophylla |
| Hyacinth | Unique Jaune |
| Musk | Salet |
| Lily of the Valley | R. pimpinellifolia Ripartii |
| Carnation | Caroline Testout |
| | Mme. Georges Bruant |
| | Safrano |
| Chinese Pink | R. microphylla imbricata |
| | Ditto Chateau de la Juvenie |
| Peach | Socrate |
| Apple Jelly | Dybowski |
| Prune Jelly | Cheshunt Hybrid |
| | Reine Marie Henriette |
| Mignonette | R. sepium, R. alpina and its varieties |
| Elder | Aline Sisley |
| Wine | Princesse de Sagan |
| | Roger Lambelin |
| Violet | Banks de Constantinople |
| | Isabelle Nabonnand |
| | Julie de Fontenelle |
| | Mdlle. de Kerjégu |
| Tea | Mme. Cusin |
| | Souv. de Rosiériste Rambaux |



A Rambling Paper on Rambling Roses.

By G. LAING PAUL.

In a short paper read before the Royal Horticultural Society on the "Evolution of the Rambler Rose," I pointed out that nearly all our best Ramblers derived their more common characteristics from one only of the twenty odd groups into which the Rose family is botanically divided. Raisers of Rambling Roses have, for nearly a hundred years, obtained their chief successes from hybrids of this group, Section I, of Crépin, the *Synstylæ*, a singularity the more striking, if we recollect that these earlier Ramblers originated in the haphazard fashion of the time which preceded the introduction of artificial hybridization. That is to say in the years when such kinds as *Félicité-et-Perpétue*, *Aimée Vibert*, and the various double-flowered forms of *arvensis* and *sempervirens*, must almost certainly have been chance productions; yet these and other similar varieties have been generally admitted to belong to one or other of the species grouped under the heading of *Synstylæ*.

Let us see which are the species that have contributed so largely to our Ramblers. We find *Rosa multiflora* to have been the ancestor of *Crimson Rambler*, of *Tea Rambler* and of *Lady Gay*, and innumerable others; *sempervirens*, whose descendant *Félicité-et-Perpétue*, has already been mentioned in connection with a third species, *arvensis*, the parent of our *Ayrshires*, and *setigera*, the *Prairie Rose* of America, which gave us, about the middle of last century, a series of very useful climbing Roses, of which *Reine Olga de Wurtemberg* is the finest and the last; and although these have almost passed away, the blood of the hardy *setigera* race still continues

to influence the character of some of our Roses. Thus a considerable number of sister species contributed to the earlier evolution of the Rambler Rose. But a greater development was to come, and it came in this wise. The introduction of Crimson Rambler aroused new interest in the Rambler Rose. Previously, the attention of raisers had been almost exclusively devoted to the development of the dwarf growing kinds, mostly Hybrid Perpetuals or H.T.'s, and well and truly was the work done. The improvement in these led to a great revival in the culture of the Rose, so that it was at a favourable moment that Crimson Rambler appeared, to illustrate in unmistakable manner, the possibilities there were for new effects in Rose gardens. That raisers of new Roses were quick to seize upon these possibilities need not be said, and the long line of Ramblers has been thenceforth continued without a break. Still, the introduction of Turner's Crimson Rambler, by itself, would not have achieved that complete success that the cult of the Rambler Rose has obtained. It was the gift from Japan of yet another member of the *Synstylæ*, *Rosa wichuraiana*, the Cinderella of the family, who, emigrating to America, gave to her children those qualities of grace and beauty which have so largely changed our ideas of climbing Roses. If we summarise what has just been written, we see that no fewer than five species in this group have already been of use, and there is also a sixth, *Rosa moschata*, the parent of *Brunonis* and the ancestor of the Musks and Noisettes.

By what causes has this particular family of Roses been able to effect so great an influence upon our Ramblers? It seems that owing to their natural affinity they, in their crossings amongst themselves, have created to a considerable extent a persistent type, shown in their luxuriant foliage, rampant growth, and their pannicles of flower. Mendel has told us that it is possible to achieve a fixed type through interbreeding, and no doubt this law is to some extent illustrated in the crossings of this family, and has resulted in some fixed characteristics, while allowing the strain to be in other ways much modified.

Let us, for the purpose of illustration, digress for a moment to those dwarf growing Roses of modern times, which are now the chief charm of our Rose gardens, in order to show what I mean. This is not the place to enter exhaustively into this matter, but one point which I have in mind will serve. There is a race of Roses classed among the Hybrid Perpetuals whose origin is unknown, which exhibits characteristics peculiar to itself, and this race, the Victor Verdier family, has played an important part in the development of our bedding varieties.

Now there is this that is remarkable about the Victor Verdier race, that while some of its characteristics are strongly persistent, it has in other ways a marked capacity for variation. The habit of growth, the foliage, the thorns, the wood, and also the flowers have always a family resemblance; but here the point comes in. Almost every member of this potent race, so alike in most particulars and so prolific, exhibits in one or two directions traits of individuality. Nearly all have given birth to sports, and curiously enough these sports have not always been of a lighter colouring than their parents, but sometimes darker, and nearly every one of them, when largely cultivated, has given us a climbing form. Yet walking through a plantation of Roses, there is no difficulty in recognising the kinds belonging to the Victor Verdier blood. And further. Those who first originated scientific hybridization undoubtedly grasped the importance of Victor Verdier as a seed parent. Bennett, the pioneer in this work, when he raised Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, raised it from Victor Verdier. One of the parents of Madame Abel Chatenay, perhaps Pernet's greatest introduction, was Victor Verdier. Mrs. W. J. Grant was a seedling from Lady M. Fitzwilliam and thus a grandchild of Victor Verdier, and Mrs. W. J. Grant, one may assume, has given birth to many of our best Irish roses. Many instances could be given of the potency of this race, but enough has been said to convey what is meant by saying that such a race is persistent in type, and yet capable of some particular variation which has assisted in its development.

Returning now to the Rambler Roses, we can put it this way, that the inter-marriage between members of one group of natural affinity has produced family resemblances, and yet a race which in some directions does possess strong individual tendencies towards variation. If we are here asked where this climbing race is that is to produce effects comparable to the dwarf Victor Verdier in its constancy and its individuality, a complete answer cannot be given, but I suggest that in such kinds as Dorothy Perkins lies the germ of such a family. Dorothy Perkins was the offspring of a marriage between Madame G. Luizet and Rosa wichuraiana, and it is important to notice that although Rosa wichuraiana, the seed parent, was a species, Madame G. Luizet was a garden hybrid. Dorothy Perkins, while retaining the habit, foliage, and growth of the specific parent, bears flowers having the unique pink colouring of Madame G. Luizet. Herein lies the point I wish to emphasize, that we can fix and continue the habit and desirable characteristics of this race of Roses, and yet still utilize its capacity for changes in shades of colour.

One thing more, and it is this. Hitherto we have mainly dealt with one out of twenty groups of Roses. Of course there have been invasions by outside kinds on this phalanx of Ramblers. For instance, Rosa indica has been used directly or indirectly. All the species which have entered into the families of our perpetual blooming kinds must be taken into account. It is even most probable that kinds like Gruss an Teplitz and Hugh Dickson owe, through their descent from the Noisettes, their dense foliage largely to Group I. Yet their influence as far as Rambling Roses is concerned is largely latent and must be brought out into the open. So let us not forget that outside this group of Synstylæ there are those twenty other families which may be called in to help. Rosa sinica has already given us the beautiful sinica Anemone without any assistance from Group I. There is the neglected Dog Rose of our hedges; there are, indeed, innumerable species belonging to these other groups. We know, for example, what an original type was created by Lord Penzance by his use of the Sweet Briar and the Austrian.

Is it too much to hope that in days to come, some of our amateurs, by using the distinct species from Asia and elsewhere, will introduce some new characters into our Roses, which will make our Rose gardens even more beautiful than they now are?

NOTE.—Since writing this I have received from Dr. A. H. Williams, a plant of *Rosa Lucix*, which he believes to be true, and which is quite distinct from the *R. wichuraiana* with which it has generally been classed. But Crépin maintained it to be distinct, and would appear to be right. So that this is another addition to the *Synstylæ* group.



The Date of Flowering of Garden Roses.

By Dr. A. H. WILLIAMS.

One is often asked what Roses should be planted to give a display in the garden at a particular date. For example, A. may wish to have a garden party on his wife's birthday every year—say on July 25th. He wishes the Queen of Flowers to take a prominent part in adding floral brilliance to the scene. He selects from a catalogue a number of beautiful varieties, like Carmine Pillar, Albéric Barbier, Electra, Gardenia, Leuchtstern and some of the sweetbriar hybrids. But when the festivity is in full swing, it is not much consolation for him to tell his friends that they should have seen these Roses three or four weeks ago—they were glorious then! Or, again, my friend B. is a master at Harrow School and wishes to have his garden looking at its best on Speech Day—about June 30th. He has seen at the exhibitions early in July magnificent displays of Lady Gay, White Dorothy, Blush Rambler, Excelsa, Paradise and so on, and decides to utilise these varieties for his own special purpose, not having been told that the fine flowers he saw at the Show had been hurried on for this purpose under glass. On Speech Day he has magnificent plants with magnificent foliage. But where are the flowers? Then just about the time when he is preparing to leave home for his long summer holidays he finds out that these really are magnificent outdoor plants; but that if he wishes to see them at their best he must stay at home instead of going abroad. For his particular purpose he must avoid some of the very best garden Roses. But how is he to know which to select and which to avoid? He will not get much help

from the Rose shows, nor from the ordinary grower's catalogue; and even our own Society's official catalogue will give him but little assistance. Of the trade growers many give no indication at all in their lists as to the time of flowering. Some divide their Roses roughly and often not very accurately into summer flowering and autumn flowering. But I do know of one grower who goes further and gives in his catalogue the dates at which the individual varieties of certain sections, such as wichuraianas, multifloras, Ayrshires, &c., commence flowering at his nursery. This is a step in the right direction, and I hope that we shall see others not only following this good example, but advancing on it by giving the same information for other sections and also by stating the length of time each variety continues in bloom. One would like to see our own official catalogue take the lead in this matter; but at present, excellent as it is in other ways, it leaves much to be desired in this. My friends A. and B. would look in it in vain for the information they want. They will certainly find a few Roses marked as "early," "mid-season" or "late," and they will find a number of Roses marked "S," with a note to explain that this indicates the Roses which flower once a year only—even though late. They will also find a list of selected Pergola Roses, and amongst them eleven that are described as perpetual flowering. And of these so honoured I must admit that several with me do not give as many autumn blooms as some designated in the general list with the fatal "S." They will find nothing sufficiently definite to guide them to what they want. I would like to see future editions of [our official catalogue give much fuller information as to the dates of flowering and the length of the flowering season of at least all the best garden Roses. For "exhibition Roses" this is not so important, as those who grow for exhibition can safely be left to find these things out for themselves. But for the less ambitious and for beginners this information would be of the greatest value.

I know that there are many difficulties in providing this information. The time of flowering of any individual variety



By Dr. A. H. Williams.

ALBÉRIC BARBIER ON A COTTAGE PORCH.

may vary with difference of locality, with difference of soil, with difference of aspect, with different methods of pruning, in different seasons, and so on. But the order of flowering of the several varieties will probably be very similar in different districts. It will largely be a case of shifting the dates as a whole forward or backward in the calendar according to the district. We have first to get a fairly comprehensive standard list of Roses with their dates of flowering given for a well known Rose centre such as Cheshunt or Colchester. Then comparative figures obtained, from test lists of a number of commonly grown Roses, in many parts of the country, would enable the tyro to ascertain how much forward or backward the dates of our standard list would have to be shifted to give him the approximate time of flowering in his district. Having once obtained our standard order of flowering, it would be a simple matter to put any new variety in its proper place in the list.

I have for some years kept a record—I fear rather an incomplete one—of the dates of blooming of my own Roses. I propose to give here the dates on which a number of my climbers have come into bloom this year. As a comparison with these I give also figures kindly supplied to me by some of my friends from their districts. These figures have been kindly sent to me by Viscountess Enfield, from Barnet; Mr. Darlington, from Potter's Bar; Mr. J. Green, from Dereham; Mr. Tate, from Leatherhead; and Mr. Prior, from Colchester. I have also made use of the notes given by Mr. A. W. Paul in his Catalogue.

In giving these notes I do not pretend that I am giving any very precise or permanent information. They are mostly figures for one year, and have not the value of an average over several years. My object is rather to stimulate others, if possible, in many parts of the country to take similar notes in their respective districts, and so to pave the way for the comparative test lists which would enable us to apply the standard list of dates to any district. Notes taken by amateurs would, as a rule, be of very great

value, for with them they will be mostly taken from established plants, whereas the bulk of a nurseryman's stock is likely to be maiden plants.

| | Harrow. | Dereham. | Colchester | Potter's Bar. | Leather-head. | Barnet. | Waltham. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Carmine Pillar | May 24 | May 27 | June 6 | June 3 | June 20 | June 6 | June 10 |
| Morgenroth | May 24 | — | — | June 24 | — | — | — |
| Gruss an Teplitz | June 3 | June 12 | June 13 | June 11 | July 10 | — | — |
| Albéric Barbier | June 3 | June 1 | June 11 | — | June 14 | June 12 | June 10 |
| Reine Marie Henriette | June 4 | June 5 | — | — | — | June 14 | — |
| René André | June 4 | June 15 | June 18 | June 14 | June 14 | — | June 18 |
| Robert Craig | June 4 | — | June 24 | — | — | — | June 20 |
| Conrad F. Meyer | June 4 | June 1 | — | June 5 | — | — | — |
| Reine Olga de Wurtemberg | June 5 | — | — | June 5 | — | — | — |
| Jersey Beauty | June 5 | July | June 25 | June 14 | June 14 | June 16 | June 15 |
| Joseph Billard | June 5 | June 12 | June 24 | — | — | July 10 | June 20 |
| Noëlla Nabonnand | June 6 | June 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Aglaia | June 6 | — | June 7 | June 7 | June 24 | — | June 10 |
| Wm. Allen Richardson | June 7 | June 5 | — | June 10 | — | — | — |
| Climbing La France | June 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Climbing Mrs. W. J. Grant | June 8 | June 5 | — | June 10 | — | — | — |
| Electra | June 8 | June 6 | June 19 | — | — | — | June 15 |
| Climbing Caroline Testout | June 8 | June 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Léontine Gervais | June 9 | — | June 24 | June 28 | — | July 12 | June 20 |
| Gerbe Rose | June 9 | — | June 19 | June 11 | — | — | June 15 |
| François Guillot | June 9 | — | — | — | — | — | June 20 |
| Gardenia | June 10 | — | June 20 | June 15 | June 14 | — | June 15 |
| Ruby Queen | June 10 | — | — | June 29 | — | — | June 20 |
| Leuchtstern | June 10 | June 5 | June 9 | June 14 | — | — | June 16 |
| Jean Guichard | June 11 | June 15 | — | — | — | — | June 10 |
| Longworth Rambler | June 11 | — | — | June 12 | June 14 | July 5 | — |
| Una | June 11 | June 8 | — | June 14 | June 20 | — | — |
| Tea Rambler | June 12 | June 8 | June 14 | June 11 | — | July 5 | June 15 |
| Papillon | June 13 | June 8 | — | June 16 | July 1 | — | — |
| Edmond Proust | June 13 | June 15 | June 27 | — | June 14 | — | June 20 |
| Diabolo | June 13 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Thalia | June 14 | May 30 | June 14 | — | June 24 | — | June 15 |
| Tausendschön | June 14 | June 5 | June 24 | June 18 | — | — | June 20 |
| Shower of Gold | June 15 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| François Foucard | June 15 | — | — | — | — | — | June 15 |
| Valentine Beaulieu | June 16 | — | — | — | — | July 7 | — |
| Trier | June 16 | June 22 | — | June 11 | June 14 | — | June 15 |
| Pink Roamer | June 18 | June 15 | — | June 23 | June 14 | — | June 25 |
| Alister Stella Gray | June 18 | June 5 | June 15 | June 18 | July 1 | July 10 | — |
| La Perle | June 19 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| W. F. Dreer | June 19 | June 8 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Alexandre Girault | June 20 | — | — | — | — | — | June 25 |
| Mme. A. Carrière | June 20 | — | — | June 12 | — | July 2 | — |
| Mme. Alice Garnier | June 20 | June 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Macraultra | June 20 | — | — | — | July 20 | — | — |
| Auguste Barbier | June 20 | — | — | — | July 14 | July 5 | June 15 |
| Débutante | June 21 | — | July 2 | July 15 | — | — | July 1 |
| Aimée Vibert | June 22 | — | June 16 | June 23 | July 10 | July 12 | — |
| Marco | June 28 | — | — | — | — | — | June 20 |
| Anna Rubsamen | July 7 | — | — | — | — | — | June 25 |
| Blush Rambler | July 7 | July 5 | June 30 | June 28 | July 1 | July 6 | July 1 |
| Lady Gay | July 8 | July 15 | July 18 | July 20 | — | July 17 | July 20 |
| Dorothy Perkins | July 10 | July 15 | July 19 | July 22 | July 14 | July 17 | July 20 |
| The Farquhar | July 12 | — | — | — | — | — | July 15 |
| Schneeball | July 13 | — | — | July 27 | — | — | — |
| Hiawatha | July 14 | July 15 | July 15 | July 23 | July 14 | July 19 | July 20 |
| Excelsa | July 20 | — | July 15 | — | — | — | — |
| Minnehaha | July 20 | — | July 19 | — | — | — | — |
| Paradise | July 20 | — | — | — | — | — | July 20 |
| wichuraiana | July 24 | July 20 | July 19 | — | Aug. 1 | — | July 25 |

In this list I have given the date of commencing flowering as that on which the first good blooms opened. Mr. Darlington has, I believe, done the same. But I should imagine that some of my friends have noted the date

when the plant is well in bloom. From my own notes I should say that in most cases from 7 to 10 days after the first bloom appears the plant is well in bloom.

In my own list of dates there are a few points to which I would like to call attention. *Morgenroth* I have noticed as commencing to bloom May 24th. This was on a tall plant on a pergola. On pruned plants the blooms did not appear till about three weeks later, thereby bringing it nearer to Mr. Darlington's figures. But the pruned plants were much better in the autumn. *Jersey Beauty* and *Joseph Billard* were for some reason much earlier this year than usual. I should give June 10th and June 14th as the usual dates for them. Then, again, with both of them I had this year an unusually profuse autumn crop of blooms lasting off and on till the end of October. *Débutante*, *Dorothy Perkins* and *Léontine Gervais* were also earlier than usual; but on the other hand, *Anna Rubsamen*, *Mme. Alice Garnier* and *Alister Stella Gray* were unusually late. In Mr. Tate's figures from *Leatherhead*, the unusual lateness of many of the early varieties is explained by the fact that the first buds were cut off by frosts. *Viscountess Enfield's* figures are generally much later than mine, but I understand that her *Roses* are grown in a very cold and exposed situation.

In this list of 60 Climbing *Roses* some 16 of them are what are usually known as autumnal bloomers. These *Roses* are mostly *Noisettes* or *H.T.'s*. As a rule they never at any one time give such a profuse display as the best of the so-called summer bloomers, but they make up for this by a very much longer season—often producing blooms till well into the winter. The super-excellence of the autumn bloomers is, I fear, in some cases, largely a matter of tradition. *Roses* once loudly proclaimed as a great advance in the matter of autumn flowering often retain their hold on the imagination, though others less boomed may perhaps give just as many autumn blooms. Quite a number of the *wichuraianas* give us autumn blooms right into the winter; though these are often fitful they are not

more so than some of the reputed autumnals with me. Last season Mme. Alice Garnier gave a splendid second crop in September. I hope it will repeat this performance in years to come. Amongst the multifloras, Trier is thoroughly perpetual. It begins about mid June and flowers well till stopped by the frost. I look forward with interest to see whether Geheimrat, Dr. Mittweg, Kommerzienrat, W. Rautenstrauch and Herr Lambert's other similar introductions will give us the same perpetuality with an advance in colour. The worst feature of this set seems to be that they are not rampant climbers. They require some coaxing to make them reach over eight or ten feet.

I have not given much detail about the duration of flowering, as my notes on the subject are too incomplete to be of real service. But I hope to have more information another year. I hope also that I may have stimulated others to take similar notes, so that our Publications Committee may have some solid facts from various parts of the country before them, if they wish to add information as to time of flowering to their Official Catalogue.

To those who wish to take such notes I would suggest the following system. Purchase a common school exercise book that is ruled in $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. squares. In this enter at one side of the page, in alphabetical order, the names of all the Roses of which one wishes to take notes. Each upright column opposite these names would represent a fixed period; for convenience I would suggest that notes be taken once a week. A quiet walk round one's Roses, with a note book, on Sunday afternoon would hardly be considered as desecrating the Sabbath. The numerals 0, 1, 2 and 3 would convey all the information that one required, thus:

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| 0 | would mean | no flowers. |
| 1 | „ „ | a very few. |
| 2 | „ „ | plant in full bloom. |
| 3 | „ „ | „ very profusely in bloom. |

The date of opening of the first bloom might also be added.

As an example of what one might find in such a note-book I would give the following extracts, which show at a glance the time of flowering and length of season of each variety, and its relation to other varieties:—

| Date. | May | 5/6 | 12/6 | 19/6 | 26/6 | 3/7 | 10/7 | 17/7 | 24/7 | 31/7 | 7/8 | 14/8 | 21/8 | 28/8 | 4/9 | 11/9 | 18/9 | 25/9 | 2/10 | 9/10 | 16/10 | 23/10 |
|------------------------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Aglaia | | | 7/6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alice Garnier .. | | 5/6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Alister Stella Gray .. | | | 18/6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Blush Rambler .. | | | | | | | 7/7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Carmine Pillar .. | 24/5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cl. Caroline Testout | | | 8/6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Dorothy Perkins .. | | | | | | | 10/7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hiawatha | | | | | | | | 12/7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Jersey Beauty .. | | 5/6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Papillon | | | | 13/6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tausendschön .. | | | | 14/6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Trier | | | | 16/6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Una | | | 11/6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | |

The translation of the above notes would be that *Aglaia* opened its first flowers on June 7th; by the 26th of June it was well in bloom; on 3rd July it was profusely in bloom; by the 17th it had a few blooms only left, and it was over by 24th July.

Alice Garnier began on 5th June; was well in bloom from 19th June to 10th July; on 24th July had no flowers, but began again by 31st July, and carried a large crop again on 7th and 14th August, but went out of bloom by 28th of August.

Alister Stella Gray began on June 18th, and carried blooms more or less continuously till the frost.

Blush Rambler opened first blooms 7th July; was profusely in bloom 24th and 31st July, but went out of bloom before 28th August.

Carmine Pillar opened first blooms 24th May; was well in bloom by 12th June; was very prolific about June 26th, and went out of bloom by 24th July.

Jersey Beauty opened first bloom on 5th June, but was not well in bloom till 26th June; was very profuse the next week, and continued fully out till 17th July, and continued fitfully in bloom off and on till the arrival of frost.

In making such notes care must be taken not to include different plants of the same variety, growing under different conditions, under the same heading. For example *William Allen Richardson* on a south wall and in the open must be noted under two headings. Notes in the same line from these two plants would only lead to confusion and would be of little value. Again *Morgenroth* unpruned on a pergola facing south will give very different figures from the same variety pruned and in the open facing north-west.

Climatic Influences on the Production of Exhibition Roses.

By FRANK CANT.

The disappointments which exhibitors suffer from atmospheric changes is only known to the most observant and enthusiastic exhibitor, and even he, sometimes fails to understand the reason why some sudden change should have entirely altered the character of the Rose blooms which he has so carefully nursed for some particular show.

“How disappointing,” is the expression frequently uttered by many rosarians during the exhibition season, when the buds of their Roses, which have been for days carefully shaded and guarded from their numerous enemies for the purpose of winning the highest honours at some particular show, fail to realise the expectations formed of them. The exact spot has been marked in the Rose beds where these specimens of perfection are expected to be found at a given time, when they will only require to be cut, placed in the boxes, and taken to the exhibition, to receive at the hands of the judges the anticipated honours. Alas! how frequently these cherished hopes are doomed to disappointment, owing to some sudden atmospheric change is best known to the veteran growers. Yet on such occasions how frequently someone is blamed for having supplied too much, or too little stimulant to the plants, or for having pruned too early, or too late, or the disbudding has been neglected, or this flower should have been shaded, or that flower would have been better if left exposed to the sun. When after all, these different modes of treatment govern in a very minor degree the size and beauty of the

flowers, as compared with the influence of the climatic conditions from the time when the buds are half developed. For instance, one has noticed from time to time a few very hot days in May followed by a cold period in June, when the growth of Roses appears to make no progress, and anxiety grows greater as sunless days pass by without any increase in temperature, and the question is often asked, will this bud or that be ready for such and such a show three weeks hence? Is not this frequent change of temperature in the early summer months intended to serve the purpose of a balancing machine? In the great heat extending for a period of a few days, early in June, vegetation rushes along much faster than the roots can supply the necessary support, and but for the check caused by the colder weather which so frequently follows, the flowers would be only small and thin. It is just these variations in temperature which tend to the production of the best Roses, provided of course the changes are not too violent.

Perhaps the greatest cause for anxiety to the Rose exhibitor is the absence of rain at the end of June, and early in July, when the petals are greatly dependent on moisture received from the air for their proper development and are insufficiently supplied with it. When this happens it will be noticed that the petals are shorter, and are lacking in substance, and consequently cause the greatest anxiety to the exhibitor both at the time of cutting, and more particularly when they are being staged at the show. In such weather the flowers are invariably thin and disappointing, and instead of the perfect full-centred flower there may be "eyes" vacantly staring at the judges. It is thought by some Rose growers that frequent applications of liquid manure, or water, during such a period will improve the flowers, but to spray them with clean water night and morning, overhead, is more likely to create the moisture in the air, which is such a factor of importance in the production of good substantial flowers. The influence of a gentle shower about sundown, followed by a warm night, has probably been appreciated by every Rose grower, and

in walking among his Roses the following morning, he has met with many a pleasant surprise. If on the other hand the day temperature has been very high, and the following night cold with thunder storms in the distance and no rain, a surprise of quite a different character will be in store for him, for the ideal flowers will then be conspicuous by their absence. But after all, is it not these varying conditions of which we complain which add zest to the charm of Rose growing and exhibiting in this country? On the one hand we have the high standard of excellence which all are striving for, and which few attain, and on the other, the glorious uncertainty of the weather which so often renders futile all our best efforts to produce Rose blooms "in the most perfect phase of their possible beauty."



Rose Jottings.

THE ROSE YEAR OF 1910.

I am afraid no one can fairly say this was a good year. My Roses passed through the winter of 1909-10 fairly well considering the poor ripening season of the autumn of 1909, but all had to be pruned very hard. Frau Karl Druschki, which is rather tender, had to be cut right back into the old wood instead of leaving it at least a yard high, which I hope to do this year, the plants being now six to eight feet high. J. B. Clark should be treated in the same manner; that is, leaving it as long as possible if the wood be well ripened.

The plants grew well in the spring and looked better than usual until the 4th of July; then a little before noon we had an exceptionally heavy hailstorm, the ground being covered to a depth of two to three inches; the garden looked devastated, the foliage being riddled as though by swan shot, and the Rose-buds bruised. The fruit also suffered, the apples being pitted as though with small-pox. Young pheasants and partridges were killed by the hail. However, the Roses came again, and I was able to cut one or two decent boxes of blooms later on. I found the following among the newer Roses to be reliable for exhibiton, viz., Avoca, G. C. Waud, J. B. Clark, Lyon Rose, Mme. Mélanie Soupert, Mme. Segond-Weber, Richmond, and William Shean, the last named being always good.

W. BOYES.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-WOLDS,
EAST YORKS

A HINT TO JUDGES OF NEW ROSES.

A full Rose that has the charm of fragrance is more desirable than hollow forms of scentless beauty.

SOME GOOD AUTUMN-FLOWERING ROSES.

Roses in bloom late in October, 1910.

Prince de Bulgarie.—With its delicate tints ranging from deep orange at the base of its ivory-white petals, to clear flesh and palest pink.

Pharisaër.—With the outside of its petals a more pronounced pink than in Summer.

Richmond.—Brilliant and lasting.

Madame Abel Chatenay.—With its lovely shades of salmon.

Roses in bloom on November 17th, 1910.

Ecarlate.—Very bright and abundant.

Betty.—Plenty of blooms. Colour not quite so good as in the Summer.

Grace Molyneux.—Creamy white. Fragrant.

Gustav Grünerwald.—Deeper in colour than the earlier blooms.

Richmond.—Wonderfully bright and with plenty of foliage.

Ännchen Muller.—A lovely pink variety which is always in bloom.

THE VALUE OF SUBSTANCE AS WELL AS FORM IN ROSES.

Beauty of form and symmetrical outline has now asserted itself as the crowning beauty of the Rose when exhibition blooms are under consideration. Brilliancy, or delicacy of

colouring, size that leaves nothing to be desired, and all that enhances the beauty of a Rose, in foliage, freshness, and fragrance, have all to take lower places in the esteem of some of those whose duty it is to pass judgment on Roses at exhibitions. At the present time there appears to be a tendency to carry this idea rather too far. Although form should take first place when considering the merits of a Rose as a show bloom, there are other qualities that should also be considered.

So many Roses are now introduced having delightful colours, and which are often for a brief period most perfect in form, but which, owing to their poverty in petals, are seldom suitable for being staged at an exhibition. Of these I may instance, among others, Betty, Mme. Mélanie Soupert, and Charles J. Grahame.

These are beautiful as "Garden Roses," but one is sometimes surprised to find a specimen of such varieties as these selected as the "*Best Bloom in the Show*," blooms which lead visitors in the afternoon to wonder how such a flimsy wilted flower could ever have been good enough to receive such an award.

A Rose, however perfect in form, in order to enable it to take a first position should not be hollow, flimsy, and fleeting. For example, we sometimes find a bloom in the early morning of the Hon. Ina Bingham altogether perfection in form, which only a few hours after more resembles an open tulip.

Then again, we sometimes come across a flower of rare beauty, which is perfect as regards form, size, and colour, and we hasten to tell our friends what a splendid "Mélanie" we have, and invite them to come and see it. Alas! the bloom, of which we felt so proud a few hours before, is nowhere to be found, its colour and form having entirely disappeared, and we have to wait for other buds on the plant to open in order to see this "joy of the morning."

How can the value of such hollow and fleeting flowers be estimated at an exhibition when compared with that of a variety, a specimen bloom of which has been known to win

a Medal as the "Best Rose in the Show" at one exhibition, and a similar honour at another show held two days later.

By all means let us place form first, but learn to value it only when taken in conjunction with the lasting qualities of each variety.

GEORGE BURCH.

PETERBOROUGH.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE "BUCO" CULTIVATOR is a sort of hand draw-harrow that will be found an excellent time saver, used instead of the hoe for keeping the surface of Rose beds in a fine state of tilth. It does its work speedily and well. I find it invaluable. It comes, I believe, from Canada, and is to be found in many lists of garden tools.

STODDART'S DUPLEX HOE, which I had from Voss & Co., of Millwall, is another ingenious contrivance for the same purpose. In it the hoe blade can be fixed so as to be used either for a draw stroke or a push stroke; or it may be fitted with blades of different sizes or shapes. It is distinctly promising.

THE SPRAY NOZZLE fitted to the smaller "Four Oaks" syringe is excellent. It gives a very fine well-diffused spray, which should satisfy any one who is content to use a syringe for spraying his Roses.

JEYES' HORTICULTURAL WASH, recently put on the market, is a fluid soft soap which has been fortified with extra cyllin. It mixes readily with cold water and is a first-rate antidote for mildew and aphid. It is very moderate in price.

THE "IVO" PERMANENT LABELS are very neat with names of Roses clearly printed thereon. They are made of some celluloid-like material and look strong and durable. I have not had time to prove their weather resisting powers. They are sent out either green or white. I prefer the white, as the function of a label is to be easily found and easily read.

HARROW.

A. H. WILLIAMS.

PACKING ROSES FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

The membership of the National Rose Society is increasing rapidly, not only in the United Kingdom, but in all her Colonies. There is, however, nothing so disheartening to our Members resident abroad than to get a parcel of Roses half or a quarter of which are dead.

I have had Roses, standards especially, from home, the heads of many of which were found, on arrival, to have dried up, although the packing was absolutely perfect, too good in fact. This cannot well be avoided when the plants travel in the hot and confined hold of a ship, especially through the Tropics. But if the Roses were simply protected in the ordinary way for a journey of say two days and put into the cool or fruit room of the steamer, they would arrive here or anywhere else in absolutely perfect condition. The little extra freight there might be to pay for going into the cool room would be more than compensated for by having a much smaller package and the reduced cost of packing, no box being really required.

Our Rose growers at home pack the plants satisfactorily, but that is by no means all that is needed. The principal thing to be seen to is to get the Roses into the cool room, or fruit room, of the steamer by which they are sent. Not the refrigerating chamber, but the *cool* room. I have had Roses from Australia travelling under these conditions, unpack in absolutely perfect condition, indeed they had the appearance of just having been taken out of the ground.

Most of the steamers nowadays have these cool or fruit rooms, and especially those trading or passing through the Tropics.

I thought if the National Rose Society could make this matter known, it would benefit many of our foreign and Colonial Members.

R. A. NICHOLSON.

HONG KONG.

Roses in Pots.

By E. J. HOLLAND.

The amateur who has "a bit of glass" may enjoy the luxury of exquisite Roses long before the earliest blooms appear outside. The size or shape of the house is of small consequence so long as it is in position to obtain the maximum of light, a great desideratum during the dull days of February. Nor need the absence of heating arrangements be a deterrent, although obviously a house where the temperature can be regulated to some extent enables the grower to have matters rather more under control. A rain-water tank within the house is a great convenience.

Plants—by this I mean budded plants from the open and not plants grafted under heat inside—should be potted up in October. My first experiments were made with plants of such sorts as Mrs. W. J. Grant, Catherine Mermet, and The Bride, which did not grow satisfactorily outside—a few cripples in fact. They were potted up and did so well that I was encouraged to extend my field of operations. But to secure the very best results a start with strong healthy plants is clearly advantageous.

The soil required is a compost of the best loam, enriched by a small addition of thoroughly well decayed manure and a little bone meal, or, better still, crushed bones. Sufficient coarse sand or grit must be added to keep the soil porous. Firm potting is essential. Plants potted up in the autumn must not be forced in heat the following winter, though they will do very well in a cool house and give good blooms the following spring.

The notes which follow refer more particularly to established plants in pots. These should have been plunged in

ashes out of doors during the summer and autumn, in an airy but sheltered position.

Pruning may be done early in December. I have sometimes delayed pruning till the plants are housed, but I give preference to the earlier pruning. Immediately the plants are pruned a top dressing of soil enriched with bone-meal can conveniently be applied.

For details in regard to pruning I must refer readers to the notes on the pruning of Pot Roses, in the National Rose Society's "Handbook on Pruning Roses."

The house should be cleaned up and ready for the plants by the end of December—earlier if the weather is very wintry outside. I have always had the walls of the house and the hot-water pipes well coated with lime wash, to which two or three pounds of flowers of sulphur have been added.

No artificial heat is necessary at first, but it will be advisable just to exclude the frost in severe weather. Generally the top ventilators may be left open an inch or two day and night throughout the month of January. Under such conditions the plants break into growth very slowly and strongly. Not much watering is needed, though the soil must not be allowed to become dry. A daily sprinkle overhead, preferably from a syringe, is beneficial.

By the beginning of February the young shoots will be pushing, and more rapid progress will be made during the month. On no account should much artificial heat be given or the shoots will become weak and drawn, not strong and sturdy, as the plan I have indicated is intended to ensure. A little higher temperature at night, say about 50 degrees, may be kept when the plants are well started into growth.

If growth is unduly hurried, if the temperature is allowed to run too high, if cool air is then rapidly admitted to adjust matters, the enemy mildew may be expected. These things therefore are to be avoided. For three successive years, with a collection of from 250 to 350 Roses under glass, I have never seen a spot of mildew on any of them. I attribute this to great care in ventilation and to the lime and sulphur

A HEDGE
OF
CAROLINE
TESTOUT
AT
PORTLAND,
OREGON,
U.S.A.

Illustration
from
"Better Fruit."



coating of the pipes—the very slight sulphur fumes given off when the pipes are warm being inimical to mildew.

In regard to ventilation admit “top” air only, and that cautiously, since a cool draught on the tender shoots is distinctly injurious. The top ventilators (not on the windy side) should be opened before the sun’s warmth has raised the temperature of the house. To leave the house closed until late and then suddenly to open doors and ventilators is to court failure. With conditions favourable outside, more and more air may be given, still from the top, but it will be advisable to keep the house closed altogether during a March gale.

The plants must be kept free from aphid. Under glass this is not a difficult matter. The main point is to have the plants in a healthy growing condition, then there will be little trouble from aphid. As a measure of precaution, however, I have always fumigated the houses early in February with XL-all compound according to directions. I have found once, or twice at most, during the season sufficient. But I do not delay until aphides are present in their thousands.

Watering is an important matter. During the growing season water must be given freely, but not unnecessarily. A good soaking when wanted, and not a daily dribble, is the right method of watering Roses, as indeed, of other plants in pots. Greater attention to watering will be required as the plants become more active and the days longer and sunnier. Early in the morning is the best time for watering, and the water should be as nearly as possible of the same temperature as the house. This is ensured if the rain-water tank is inside the house. Late in the afternoon is the best time for the daily light spraying of the foliage.

Towards the end of February buds will be appearing in the tips of the shoots, and a little help may then be given to the plants in the form of a weak solution of Clay’s fertiliser or Ichthemic guano. Half-an-ounce to a gallon of water will suffice. Better weak twice a week than strong once a week. Equally good, or as an alternative, is the liquid made by

placing a bag of sheep droppings or cow manure in a large tub of rain water. Liquid stimulant must not be given when the soil in the pots is dry—a good watering a few hours previously is necessary.

When thinning out superfluous or weakly shoots take care to retain the shoots best placed for making a shapely plant. There must be no overcrowding. This is bad enough out of doors but worse in the case of Roses in pots under glass. Another word of caution. Space out the plants fairly on the benches or staging, so that they get the utmost of light and air available.

Though not perhaps absolutely essential, a little shading may be desirable for an hour or two during particularly sunny days in March and April. I have used thin muslin laid outside on the glass and kept in position by means of wooden splines. Shading is not put on unless really required and always removed at the earliest possible moment.

From the latter half of March onwards splendid blooms may be expected, perfect in form and colour, and set off by the most beautiful foliage. The reward is not dependent upon the vicissitudes of weather, and fully compensates for the small expenditure of time and trouble necessary. Indeed, a degree of perfection, quite impossible outside, may be attained with several varieties.

At the end of May the plants should be taken outside. Plunge the pots in ashes if possible in a sheltered position. See that the plants do not suffer from want of water, and encourage them by a little feeding to make new growths for the coming year.

I shall not give a comprehensive list of Roses to be grown under glass, as the names may be found in the N.R.S.'s Catalogue of Roses. But I have had the greatest success with Caroline Testout, Princesse Marie Mertchersky, Killarney, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Pharisaër, Richmond, Frau Karl Druschki, and Mrs. John Laing, not to omit mention of Catherine Mermet and her sports, which do incomparably better under glass than outside.

Tea Roses for Bedding.

By H. R. DARLINGTON.

The charm and delicacy of the Tea Roses are known to everyone, but many think the attribute "delicate" extends to their constitution as well as to their beauty, and fear to use them in permanent and important positions, such as isolated beds, lest the ravages of winter should leave too many gaps indicative of failure where the summer garden should be looking its best. And it is no doubt true that among the class of Tea Roses there are many which, while capable of giving us lovely flowers for the show bench or specimen vase, are quite unsuited for such uses as bedding, some from want of constitution and hardihood, some from their habit of growth and others by reason of divers defects, such as the drooping carriage of their flowers.

Yet after eliminating these there remain a select number of Tea Roses which are eminently suitable for growing in beds in the garden, and have a sufficiently hardy constitution to make disaster unlikely, given of course reasonable care in cultivation. The number of these may not be large but is by no means negligible, and I propose in this paper to consider some that I have myself found suitable for the purpose.

Indeed, as bedding Roses the Teas, when properly selected and treated, possess to my mind a charm of elegance and grace that is all their own. We are not to expect the mass of colour to be found at times in the Hybrid Teas or Dwarf polyanthas, but we shall find in the Teas qualities not to be seen in either of these classes. First I think I would place the delicacy of their colouring, but

almost equally interesting is the beauty and varying tints of their foliage, then their habit of growth which is spreading and branching and interlaces in such a way as to completely cover the bed and to give an effect of unity not produced by any other Roses, and to these advantages may be added their earliness and wonderful continuity of flowering, and, as a class, their freedom from mildew and other disfiguring diseases.

It will perhaps be convenient to take a few illustrations of Roses I have omitted in order to make my meaning clear. Thus I must reject the *Cochets*, pink and white, grand Roses though they are, and notwithstanding that they are hardy and excellent doers, making lovely foliage which lasts into January and looks well for such a large part of the year, being particularly beautiful when the buds are forming, but as soon as the blossoms begin to swell they hang their heads in a hopeless fashion. The carriage of their flowers excludes them from my list. And for a like reason I do not include *Medea* in spite of its handsome bronze foliage, and though I have a bed of it, which I am fond of, and which has proved a greater success than I expected, yet it is a little too full and the expanded flowers droop too much for me to be able to call it a first class bedding Rose.

For a different reason I exclude *Souvenir de Pierre Notting*. This Rose has an excellent habit of growth and good foliage, but the flowers usually come too rough to look well in a bed. Similarly *Betty Berkeley*, *Souvenir de William Robinson* and *Meta*, in many respects good bedding Roses, find no place because I consider their flowers wanting in form.

Again *Mme. Hoste* and *Mme. Cusin* are examples of Roses that have given me attractive and showy standards, particularly the latter, but whether from want of constitution on their part or some misfortune or error on mine, down to the present I have found them to be unsatisfactory as dwarfs, the only form in which they are admissible as bedding Roses; while *Morning Glow*, though making a

shapely bush and seemingly of good constitution, has not as yet proved sufficiently free-flowering in my garden.

After making these and other similar excisions I venture with some diffidence to submit the following list of 18 Tea Roses for bedding:—

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Anna Olivier | Mme. Henri Berger |
| Auguste Comte | Mme. Jean Dupuy |
| Corallina | Mme. Lambard |
| G. Nabonnand | Marie van Houtte |
| Hon. Edith Gifford | Molly Sharman-Crawford |
| Innocente Pirola | Paula |
| Lady Mary Corry | Peace |
| Lady Roberts | Princesse de Sagan |
| Mme. Antoine Mari | Sulphurea |

Were I permitted to grow only one bed of Teas I should choose without hesitation Mme. Antoine Mari. In my own opinion it is, as a bedding Rose, the most nearly perfect Tea Rose in my garden. Whether we regard its hardiness, its habit of growth, its beautiful foliage, its distinctive pink buds, its shapely flowers and the creamy texture of its petals, or the delicacy of its varying tints of flesh pink colouring, it is alike excellent. The plants make a bed of medium height, that is to say, of from 2-ft. to 2-ft. 6-in. high. The flowers are pointed and freely borne, of fair substance, but not full enough for exhibition, nor to give any sense of heaviness; they are very useful for cutting and easy to arrange in vases, and I notice this Rose is one often selected by ladies to wear in their dresses.

My second choice would fall on Mme. Lambard; there is no Rose in our list which makes so bright and showy a bed as this. It is good both early and late, and is not too full to open in bad weather. The flowers are very variable in colour; I think a typical blossom may be described as a deep coral pink with a tinge of copper, but some may be found almost salmon, and others light rosy buff; quite a fair number of them come of good form, and the plant is very free, flowering almost continuously through the

season. In beds it is of importance to keep this Rose hard pruned, so as to get plenty of new wood each year from the base of the plant.

Mme. Henri Berger and Corallina are two Roses noticeable for their colour. The first (Mme. H. Berger) is very bright for a Tea Rose ; the flowers are a soft shade of pink, not very full, but of fair shape and pointed, but they are not carried so well as those of Mme. Lambard, nor is it nearly so free-flowering. Corallina is harder in colour, being a deep coral red, and the blossoms are carried well, but rather lacking in form, and best in the bud stage ; they are at their best in the autumn, those produced in summer being to my mind often disappointing both in colour and shape.

Princesse de Sagan is at once the dwarfest and darkest of the Roses I have mentioned. The plant has a very spreading habit of growth, and makes a bed very little over a foot high. The flowers are dark crimson-scarlet, and produce a fine effect when well out ; in character they partake rather of the type of the China Roses.

Two of the best bedding Roses in my list are Auguste Comte and Mme. Jean Dupuy ; they are both rather tall kinds, growing nearly 3-ft. high, but their fine foliage covers the beds well, and I have found them excellent for our purpose and hardy. Either of them will at times give a flower good enough for the exhibition box, but they are chiefly useful for decoration. The foliage of Auguste Comte is particularly beautiful and its habit good. The colour of the flowers is madder pink, with a creamy white or flesh centre, which is high and pointed ; at times they resemble a pale Maman Cochet. This Rose is worthy of more attention than it has received, and is almost admissible for its foliage only, but I must admit one weakness, that it will at times hang its head. Mme. Jean Dupuy is a pink Rose on a yellow ground. It is particularly useful for cutting and arranging in vases.

G. Nabonnand (pale flesh) and its lemon yellow sport Peace have a good depth of petal and the beautiful creamy

texture to be found in Mme. Antoine Mari, but they fall short of this Rose both in the shapeliness of their flowers and in their foliage, which is somewhat sparse. Nevertheless they both make fair bedding Roses, and provide a good match to one another. G. Nabonnand is particularly good in autumn, but if one only is to be grown I think I should prefer Peace.

Another good pair are Anna Olivier (pale flesh and buff) and Lady Roberts (apricot with a coppery yellow base), both are useful, all-round Roses, hardy, and of good habit, and have acquired a well deserved place in popular favour. I will connect with these another popular favourite, Marie van Houtte. Its colour is lemon yellow, with a rose edge to the petals, and it has a first class habit of growth for bedding purposes, and is good early and late.

My list has three more yellows, making six in all, Lady Mary Corry, Paula and Sulphurea. Lady Mary Corry is a good little Rose of fair habit and foliage, with rather small flowers almost always well shaped and pointed, of tolerable substance, and pale yellow in colour. I think Paula bids fair to make one of our best bedding Roses. Its habit is particularly good, the little bushes are nicely rounded, and the foliage a pretty red bronze when young. The flowers, also pale yellow in colour, are less full and more open in shape than those of the last mentioned Rose, and are carried well up. If it prove, as I think it will, sufficiently free flowering (last year was hardly a fair one to judge it by), Paula should take a good place among bedding Roses. Sulphurea is scarcely more than semi-double, and, as its name denotes, sulphur-yellow in colour. The foliage and stems are a beautiful red when young, but perhaps the habit may be somewhat straggling. It is very beautiful in its autumn blooming, and down to the present I have found it more pleasing in this than in the summer flowering.

I conclude my list with three white Roses. The Hon. Edith Gifford dates from 1882, but is still hard to beat as a bedding Rose, whether we consider its foliage, its habit of

growth, its hardihood, or its freedom of flowering. In fact its freedom of flowering is such as to constitute almost a drawback, for it necessitates a certain amount of dis-budding even for purely decorative purposes. To do this sufficiently without overdoing it, and a little timely attention in keeping down mildew, to which this Rose is rather subject, are the only difficulties I know of in the cultivation of the Hon. Edith Gifford. It makes rather a dwarf bed about 18-in. high, is a fairly shapely flower, creamy white in colour with a flesh centre, and is very early. Innocente Pirola preceded the Rose last named by four years, and like that variety requires some attention in disbudding, but the habit is taller and more upright, the shape of the flower is most beautiful, and the colour a creamy white.

Molly Sharman-Crawford is the newest and whitest Rose in the list. It has beautiful foliage and a rather upright habit of growth, holding its head well, and always giving a shapely flower. Though it is too recently a dweller in my garden for me to write with great confidence, I have each year promoted it to a more important position, and I shall be disappointed if it does not prove as satisfactory for bedding as for exhibition.

As to cultivation, each variety should of course be grown in a bed to itself and the plants (which should all be dwarfs), are to be planted about 18 inches apart. From a dozen to eighteen plants generally make a satisfactory bed, *e.g.*, a round bed 7-ft. 6-in. across will take about 14 plants, four in the centre and the rest round them. In the case of long narrow beds groups of 18 to 20 may be employed, and the different varieties may be separated by a single standard to give relief, otherwise I would never admit standards among bedding Roses.

The plants should be obtained budded on the seedling briar. It is rather the fashion nowadays to suggest that some other rooting medium should be employed, and it may be that in some districts Tea Roses can be grown on their own roots, but so far my experiments in this direction or with



FIRST PRIZE EXHIBIT OF THREE BASKETS OF BEDDING ROSES SHOWN BY MR. JOHN MATTOCK, HEADINGTON, OXFORD,
AT THE SOCIETY'S METROPOLITAN EXHIBITION IN 1910.

other stocks have not been satisfactory. During May they should be given a liberal supply of very weak liquid manure when they start into growth after pruning. The spring pruning should be as hard as the varieties will bear, and the summer treatment is confined to keeping the soil round the plants loose and friable. In late autumn the soil of the beds is to be loosened up and drawn round the stems of the plants. With this they will need no other protection.

It is often desirable to grow other things between the Roses, either to give an interest when they are not in flower, or to enhance their effect, and as we are not seeking exhibition flowers there is no objection to this course.

For the spring I have found Tulips on the whole the best bulbs to grow among bedding Roses. If these are lifted before their stems have much decayed they can be got up, largely by means of the stems, with very little if any injury to the roots of the Roses, and seemingly without detriment to the Tulips. Anemones also look well and are easily lifted.

For the summer a few low growing surface rooting plants may be planted between or round the Roses. I think the best effects are produced by Violas, which look very well if the colour combinations are carefully thought out. Some of the Cat Mints, particularly *Nepeta Moussinii*, may also be used for this purpose, I have tried Carnations, but have not found them satisfactory, as they do not like the covering of Rose foliage to which they are subjected.

Perhaps I ought to add that these notes on bedding Teas are by no means intended to exhaust the varieties available for the purpose, but merely to indicate some I have myself tried and found to be successful.

Roses in Australia.

By A. MOORE.

In England it is difficult to realise the enormous extent of country which is to be found in Australia and its wild climatic changes. It should be remembered that its latitudinal boundaries extend from five degrees to 44 degrees south of the Equator. Once these are appreciated it will be recognised that the culture of Roses in the Commonwealth covers an infinite variety of possibilities.

South of Townsville on the Queensland Coast the Rose is cultivated extensively, but nowhere in the world will you gather more contradictory reports of the merits of individual varieties. For instance, that great Australian Rose, Penelope, probably one of the most distinct novelties of the day, may be seen growing in bush form ten to twelve feet high in the neighbourhood of Charters Towers. Whereas, in my own State, it rarely exceeds three feet in height, and that only in favoured situations. Of course climate has a very great deal to do with these anomalies, but soil and environment are also factors of importance.

The seasons are not so marked in the temperate zone as in the higher latitudes, and we pass almost imperceptibly from spring to summer and thence to autumn, whilst our winters are, except in the extreme south, rarely accompanied by any degree of frost. At any rate, frost is never a real enemy to the rosarian in any part of the Commonwealth. As a consequence the blooming period is prolonged through nine months of the year, and the Roses are at rest for but a very brief season of winter. Even then, during the colder months, such varieties as Papa Gontier, Comtesse Labarthe, Queen Olga of Greece, and what are usually known as the Riviera Roses can be bought in the florists' shops and are cultivated extensively

for decorative purposes. Of course we get occasionally, in the height of summer, a day which scorches and plays havoc with the blooms, but the cool changes which follow usually restore matters to a normal condition in a very short time.

Hitherto the enterprise of our local nurseryman has been directed to the importation and exploitation of European and American novelties. Practically every new variety raised is on sale in the big centres of Australia three or four months after its first appearance in its home markets, and a verdict on a new Rose will be probably arrived at long before the variety is at all known in England. The exhibitions of the old world centres are closely watched, and the gold medal Roses of the N.R.S., of Lyons, of Bagatelle, and of Dusseldorf are all well known here, and ordered long before they make their appearance in other parts of the world. Continental Roses are now being imported to Australia direct, and this generally means that they are known and grown out here a full year before they are distributed to the general public in England.

Under such conditions it can be easily understood that Roses of limited blooming powers are rapidly losing their place in the estimation of Australians. The purely spring bloomer is gradually disappearing, and for the time being the H.P. which comes again in the autumn is being only just tolerated. For the same reason many of the hybrid wicheraianas are not in much demand, although there is a tendency to grow them as screens to cover outhouses. Climbers of pronounced T. or H.T. strain are given great prominence, and the fences and verandahs of most suburban villas are clothed with a luxuriant growth of such Roses as Meteor, Perle des Jardins, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Niphetos, François Crousse, Mme. Jules Gravereaux, and a local climbing sport of Comtesse Labarthe, grows with great vigour but is not always reliable.

Australians, with climate, soil, and practically every other condition favourable, are now entering upon a campaign of production that, I venture to say, has great possibilities. Quite a number of our nurserymen are systematically hybridis-

ing and seed raising, and excellent results may be expected. Among the Roses recently issued in Australia are two of great value to us, and it may be they will presently achieve European renown. I refer especially to the climbing sports of Maman Cochet and White Maman Cochet. With us these two Roses are established favourites. There is very little of the drooping habit complained of in England, and fully 80 per cent. of the blooms are grown upright; but their greatest value is their absolute reliability. So far as it is known there has never been a reversion to the dwarf type in any plant grown from the climbing strain, whilst their remarkable productiveness is unexampled. From a tree three years old of climbing White Maman Cochet, I recently cut, in one morning, 175 blooms, each fit for a show.

There are several other Australian Roses which have a large and lasting local popularity which are unknown in England, and which would create a mild sensation at a N.R.S. Exhibition. For instance, the Rev. T. C. Cole (*Chromatella* x. *Maréchal Niel*) is held in Australia as finer than either of its parents. Under glass in England it is conceived it would be easily the finest of yellows grown. *Austral Queen* (*President* x. *Mrs. John Laing*) is a pillar Rose of the highest merit and utility; *Australie* (*Mrs. W. J. Grant* x. *Caroline Testout*), a very fine Rose, worthy of its ancestry; *Lady Chelmsford*, almost synonymous with *Lord Macaulay* but of H.T. growth and characteristics; and *Star of Queensland* (*Etoile de France* x. *Earl of Dufferin*), an improved *Etoile de France*, opening better and growing with more freedom.

In the immediate future John Williams, of Sunnybank, the raiser of *Penelope*, has more to send out; Lippiatt, of New Zealand, a number of *Lyon Rose* seedlings; Alfred Williams, of Runcorn, a batch of 30 new varieties, including a red sport of *Maman Cochet*; George Knight, of Sydney, three very fine new Roses; G. W. Kershaw, of Sydney, and Brundrett, of Melbourne, one or two more. Mr. Alister Clark, of Melbourne, the President of the Victorian N.R.S., has, in Mrs. Alister Clark, a single H.T. Rose of great charm, to say nothing of a number of seedlings, including some from *Rosa Gigantea*.

Loss and Gain.

Communicated by LEWIS S. PAWLE.

I sorrowed that the golden day was dead,
 Its light no more the countryside adorning,
 But whilst I grieved behold the East was red
 With Morning.

I sighed that merry Spring was found to go
 And doff the wreaths that did so well become her,
 But whilst I murmured at her absence lo,
 'Twas Summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed
 By burning skies that scorched my early posies,
 But while for these I pined, my hand was filled
 With Roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end
 Of friendship than which none had once seemed nearer,
 But whilst I wept I found a closer friend
 And dearer.

Thus I learned old pleasures are estranged,
 Only that something better may be given,
 Until at last we find this earth exchanged
 For Heaven.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

NEW ROSES.

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| Price | - | - | £0 | 10 | 6 | each |
| 6 Plants | - | - | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
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Will be distributed as strong Plants in pots, June, 1911, and as field-grown Plants, Autumn, 1911, price 7/6 each.

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Awarded the Silver-Gilt Medal of the National Rose Society, July, 1910.

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Beautiful as the hundreds of Roses at present in cultivation are—as an ideal variety—for any purpose, "**EDWARD MAWLEY**" is the most outstanding. This wonderful Rose represents our greatest effort, and is the result of very many years' work "in Hybridizing" to give to the World a rich "Velvety Crimson Rose," possessing in a superlative degree all the good qualities a true **Hybrid Tea Rose should have** in size, shape, form, colour, and freedom of blooming with a perfect habit of growth. It is suitable alike, and ideal beyond description, for Garden Culture and Exhibition Purposes.

Either singly or massed in beds, its wonderful colour immediately arrests attention. With the most perfect habit to be found among all the Roses grown, it yields in the greatest profusion throughout the whole season its truly superb, perfectly-formed blooms; the colour is a deep rich velvety crimson.

The velvety bloom upon its huge petals is a revelation in colouring; the form of the blooms are faultless and perfect; very large and quite full with petals beautifully arranged, and of wonderful depth and substance, it is decidedly an outstanding Rose of the grandest character; the growth is handsome, uniform, and perfect, holding every bloom rigidly upright, with the most delicious and sweetest perfume of any Rose grown.

Another great feature about this unique novelty is that it never burns or goes off colour in the hottest weather (as most all other dark Roses do); the warmer and hotter the sun, the more beautiful in both colour, shape, and form its flowers develop. As a forcing Rose, "under glass," either planted out "on benches or grown in pots," it will, we believe, supersede every other variety "for cut bloom"; its colour under this treatment is beyond description. As it develops the brightest—yet the most pleasing—the purest and deepest shade of crimson—known in Roses—it forces with absolute certainty, and throws its growth, freely, from the base of the plants, every shoot being crowned with a flower bud.

The responsive capabilities of this wonderful Rose, "when properly tested" (under glass), will, we are certain, "cause it to be planted by the hundreds of thousands in America, as well as in England, as a commercial variety for the highest-class cut flower trade."

It has been named in honour of one of the best-loved of British Rosarians, the very popular Hon. Secretary of the National Rose Society.

Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, July, 1910.

KINDLY NOTE.—This Rose will not be put into commerce until **June, 1911**. Judging from orders already booked, and the enormous number of enquiries about it, we would respectfully ask all those desirous of having this **Great Novelty**—as soon as it is sent out—to allow us to book their orders "in advance," as we are practically certain all the available stock will not supply the demand.

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| Price—Strong Plants, in Pots | - | £0 10 6 each |
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Mrs. JOSEPH H. WELCH (Hybrid Tea).

New Seedling Rose for 1911.

Raised by SAMUEL McGREDY & SON.

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Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society, 1910.

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|------------------|---|---|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Price | - | - | £0 | 10 | 6 | each. |
| 6 Plants | - | - | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
| 12 Plants | - | - | 6 | 0 | 0 | |

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DOROTHY RATCLIFFE (Hybrid Tea).

New Seedling Rose for 1911.

In the opinion of many expert Rosarians, this must be classed as one of the finest novelties of the year—although considered by some to be much in the style of the popular "Lyon." Yet there are hardly two Roses when "seen growing" more unlike each other. "Dorothy Ratcliffe" is one of the very best Roses yet sent out for Bedding and Massing. Growing about 2 to 2½-ft., it forms a perfect symmetrical bush; it flowers at the point of every shoot, and holds its blooms perfectly upright: it is very free flowering, and "a most perpetual," blooming steadily through the whole season. The flowers are large, full, and perfectly formed; petals are beautifully arranged, showing a well-pointed centre, and making a good Rose for Exhibition. The colour is unique and distinct. In the bud stage it is a coral red, shaded yellow and fawn, becoming paler as the flowers expand. This delightful combination of colour is bound to make this one of the most sought after Roses yet sent out.

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“ In most cases a great improvement was effected, but here and there a Rose was spoilt. For instance, Mme. Gabriel Luizet (Hybrid Perpetual) assumed a flushed and mottled complexion, as if trying in vain to become a red Rose, while my favourite, Blairii No. 2 (Hybrid China), lost its beautiful carmine centre altogether. These malcontents were plainly asking for a change of diet, which could easily be given them another time. The most remarkable thing of all was when the vigorous climber, Noella Nabonnand (Hybrid Tea)—invariably described in the catalogues as semi-double—startled me by throwing out a fine crop of gorgeous crimson flowers of the shade we always associate with red velvet, and as large and full as any Rose in the garden. Remembering that last year this plant only gave me cherry-coloured blooms, consisting of three rows of petals, I naturally felt not a little surprised and pleased at the transformation brought about by a few handfulls of ‘ Wakeley’s Hop Manure.’ ”—G. LAYARD, *The Garden*, Sept. 28th, 1907.

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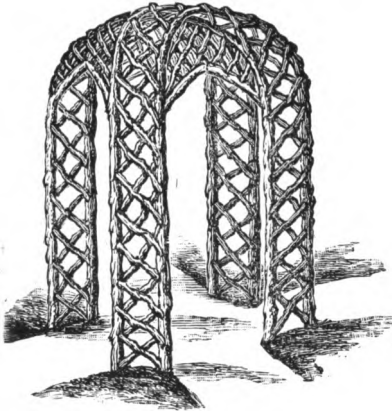
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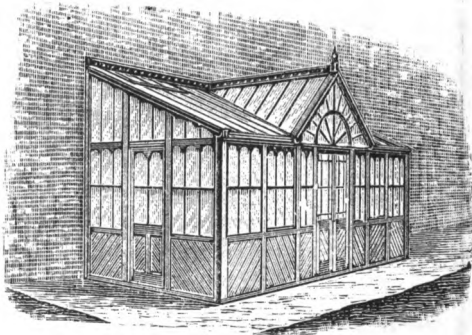
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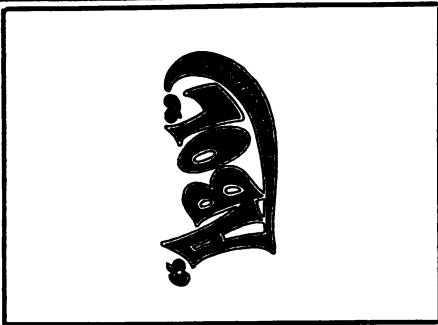
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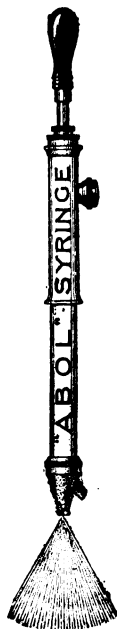
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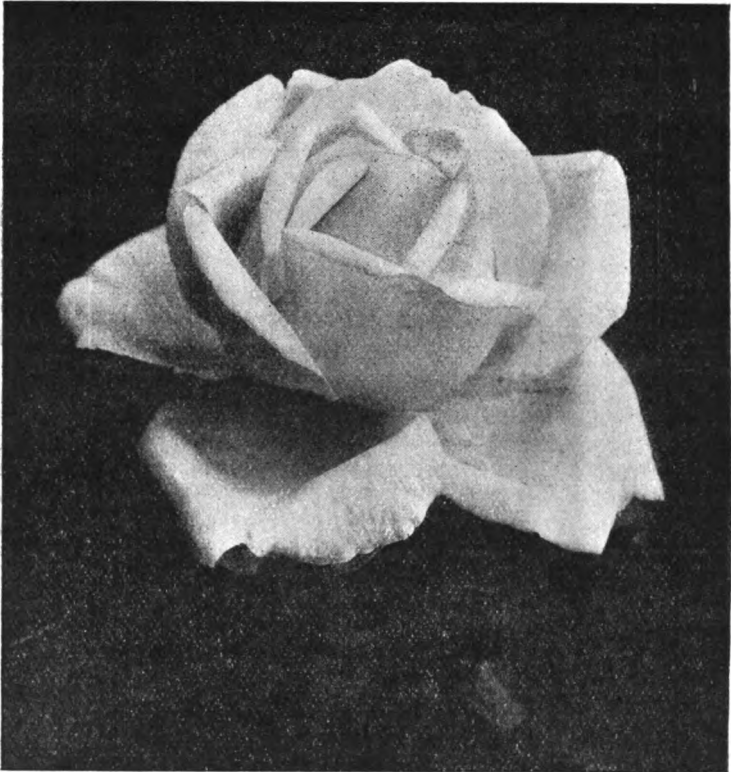
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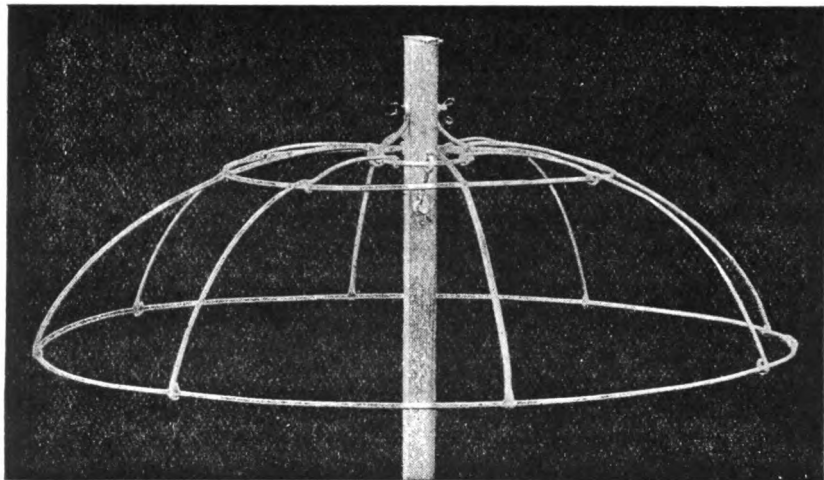
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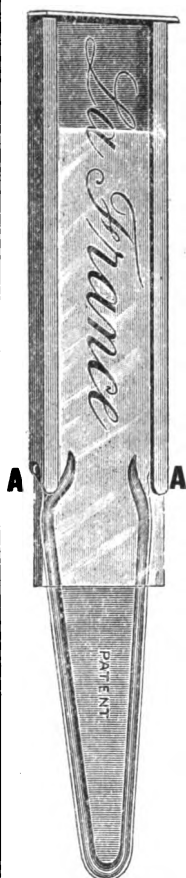
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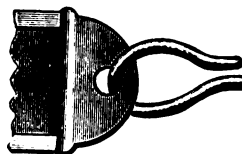
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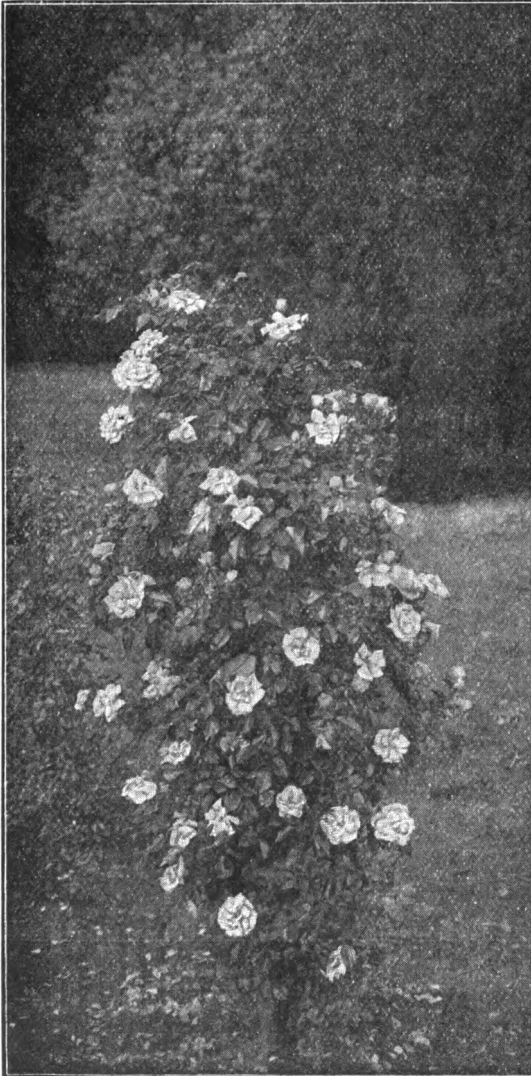
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